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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 239 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1913 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Dec.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE. "A" rate "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KanakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st. Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA 1195 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 12th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 15th Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Tuesday, 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 22nd ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road. near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

9th December, 1913.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

X'MAS 1913
Orders are now being Registered
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner,
BOMBAY & POONA.
NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed	... ...	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid	... ...	,, 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

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INDIAN BRANCH:—
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission; agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times: it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewellery would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the DIAMOND, which signifies light, innocence, life, and joy. The RUBY—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The SAPPHIRE—all heavenly virtues. The EMERALD—hopes of immortality. The PEARL—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

Office: - **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352, Telegrams: "Baltic." 27

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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FRUIT!!! FRUIT!!!

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr. paid; it ("Chronicle named) TUKINA & Co., Market, Bombay. 336

WANTED

BANDMASTER (European) with exceptional abilities as conductor, teacher and instrumentalist wants engagement. Interview preferred. Address "B.M." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0978

ENGLISH NURSE, highly recommended, would give services in return for second class passage home, any time after December later preferred.—Apply Mrs. GRINLINTON, Colaba, Bombay. 0973

WANTED Gymnasium Instructor, must know English Gymnastics. Salary offered Rs. 25.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Holkar College, Indore.

WANTED a smart MANAGER and Canvasser for Condensed Milk and provision trade in a European Firm at Delhi. Only experienced men need apply to No. 157 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0979

WANTED good many CLERKS and signallers. See personally immediately the MANAGER, The Bombay Punjab Agency, Khetwadi 1st Carpenter Lane, Girgaon Bombay with testimonials. 097

WANTED at once European Nurse for boy of nearly three. Rs. 40.—Apply Mrs. SMITH, c/o Capt. A. A. Smith, Central Hotel, Simla.

WANTED to establish a carpet weaving factory at Bhopal.—Apply stating terms to ASSISTANT REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a gentleman having 5 years' business experience of Japan and Rangoon in Rice, Cotton etc. Willing to go even out of India. Apply Box 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0976

WANTED—A Music Mistress with experience required after 1st January.—Apply, stating examinations passed, to the PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

WANTED for the E. I. Railway Aided European Day School, Jamalpur, a trained Assistant Mistress for the lower standards. Salary Rs. 60 without quarters.—Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, School Committee, Jamalpur, E. I. Railway.

WANTED a Female Hospital Assistant for Srinagar Pilgrims Hospital, Garhwal District. Pay Rs. 40 plus Rs. 15 hill allowance per month, with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Garhwal.

WANTED immediately two teachers for Queen's A. S. High School, Lucknow, for English History and Geography work. Graduates with experience and trained under-graduates preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in Sanscrit (S. L.), as Assistant Teacher Municipal. School, Tatta (Sindh). Salary Rs. 60—75 p. m., according to qualifications. Candidates to apply personally to,

MANGUMAL JETHANAND.
Pearl Importer.
No. 259-263, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 0982

WANTED—Ten WARD KEEPERS for the Stores Department. Must be well educated, write a neat hand, understand Ledger, Posting and accounts and possess a thorough practical knowledge of all descriptions of Railway Stores, Machinery and Plant. Salary Rs. 64 rising to Rs. p. m. Security Rs. 500. Three months' probation. Applications in Candidates' own handwriting with copise of testimonials to be submitted at once to.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Lahore.
Lahore, dated 3rd December, 1913.

WANTED.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. App'y, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED.—An M.A., in PHYSICS, for the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Salary up to Rs. 150, per mensem according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to.

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College,
0972 Managing Committee, Lahore.

WANTED a Farrier, having knowledge of horses and their diseases, preferred. Salary Rs. 30 monthly to start with, rising to Rs. 40 in two years. Apply with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951.

WANTED—A MESSMAN for the Club of Central India, Mhow, from 1st January 1914. He will have to bring with him his own staff of cooks and mates, viz., 3 cooks and one mate. Information regarding the messing rates, etc., will be furnished on receipt of application for the appointment. Applications to reach the HON. SECRETARY, Central India Club, Mhow, not later than the 20th December, 1913, to be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A large number of temporary accounts clerks, auditors and Public Works accountants for employment in the Accountant General's Office and elsewhere in connection with famine accounts. Candidates with previous experience, especially of the Civil or Public Works system of accounts, will be preferred. Applications, which should be addressed to the undersigned, should state age, caste, residence, previous experience and educational qualifications. They should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. Persons already in service should apply through their official superiors; others should name the last office, if any, in which they were employed.

All candidates should state the lowest rate of pay they would be prepared to accept.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Accountant General, U. P.
ALLAHABAD,
1st December, 1913.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

FOR SALE OFFERS, Ch. Ar. Geld. "RAT" I.P.A., 7yrs., fast, handy, bold light weight, played Poona Junior Tournament 1913, 2nd and 3rd Gym. Races, believed sound, Rs. 1,100.

Iron Gr. Irish M. LISMANEY, 6 yrs. off, I. P. A. well measured, up to weight, excellent hunter, 2nd Poona Hunt Pony point to point 1913, quiet on parade, trained stick and ball, believed sound, Rs. 800.—Apply C. B. MUNDEY, 43rd Lt. Infy., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE, for immediate delivery, one brand new self-supporting STEEL CHIMNEY made by Babcock and Wilcox. Height 150ft., dia 8ft., bottom 20ft., coned to a dia of 15ft. scantling 1/4", 5/16", and 3/8" complete with C. I. base plate, holding-down bolts, cage ladder, C. I. belled cap, pulleys etc. Apply to TATA SONS & CO., Agents The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd., Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 09

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.

Belonging to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.

Ignition—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-cart hood, Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.
Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 11,378-1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.
Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.
Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood. Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
Commercial Car Ltd.
Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334, 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition.
Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.
Three speeds forward and reverse.
Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.
To seat 38.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 15,906-2-0.
Price now Rs. 13,000.
For further particulars apply to the CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a B. S. A. Bicycle, rarely used; perfectly in good order. Apply "B," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0977

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Old set of mahogany full size table billiard cushions fitted with John Roberts' India rubber low cushions and covered with best cloth, almost new, packed up in a lined case. What offers?—Apply to the SECRETARY, Agra Club, Agra U. P.

FOR SALE KHUSHHARAM, liver Ch. Waler G., aged, I.P.A.C. Good, handy polo pony, believed sound, up to weight. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to F. M. DAVENPORT, Lieut., 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

:404 H. V. Cordite Magazine Rifle by Jeffreys in excellent order, 170 rounds of :404 ammunition, Kader combination electric night sight. Price Rs. 250 or reasonable offer.

Please apply to Lieut. J. S. DREW, 2nd Q. O. Cameron Highlanders, Bangalore.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,800 sq. ft., and 2,400 sq. ft. respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
0872 Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET—COLABA RECLAMATION, Orient Building 2nd Floor, open to South-West. Sea view of Back Bay, 3 Bed Rooms. Electric-lights. Hot and Cold baths. From 1st January.

S. R. SUBEDAR,
16, Apollo Street.
0847

TO LET or LEASE as a GOING CONCERN for a term of three years a Mechanical Workshop, fitted with an Oil Engine, Lathe, Punching and drilling machine, smithing forge and tools. The workshop is open for inspection between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. by appointment.

For further particulars and term of Lease apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0937

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI, who himself is a large creditor and shareholder of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD., has been REQUESTED by many creditors and shareholders of the said Bank to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders to ascertain their views as to the best way of WINDING UP the said Bank and as to all other matters relating thereto.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises in Esplanade Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., at which time and place all the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank are requested to attend.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors to H. H. The Thakore Saheb of
0958 Morvi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Chhamnaji Madhaji of Marwadi-Hindu Inhabitant a Shroff residing at Kot District Vali Marwar .....Deceased.

Pratapmal Nawlaji of Marwar Hindu Inhabitant a paternal brother of Chhamnaji Madhaji deceased abovenamed a Gold and silver merchant now temporarily residing at Mumbadevi without the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 29th day of November, 1913.

Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
0985 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Annual Supply of LUBRICATING OILS.

Only Bona-fide Oil Manufacturers need apply.

For particulars and specification apply to:

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer,
Baroda State.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of HAY of the best quality for the abovenamed Hospital will be received by the Undersigned between 3 and 5 p.m. daily, till MONDAY, the 15th December, 1913.

For particulars, etc., apply to

NAVROSJI HORMASJI COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
"Apollo House," 32, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay 3rd December, 1913. 0929

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANTS (one for weaving and the other for spinning) for the Textile Department. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. Applicants must possess practical experience in mill work. Apply before 31st December 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
5th Dec. 1913. 0964

BOMBAY FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE as a GOING CONCERN of the above old established Works including land, buildings, plant, tools, a large and unique collection of patterns and the right to continue business under the above old established name.

Offers will also be considered for the purchase separately of the tools and plant and patterns.

For further particulars and permission to view the Works apply to Mr. SHAPURJI SORABJI, Remington Buildings, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. None but principals or their Solicitors need apply. 0955

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 65 (rupees sixty-five) per share for the year ending 30th JUNE, 1913, will be paid on application at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after Monday, the 29th December, 1913, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 8th December, 1913, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th December, 1913. 0987

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END-RETURN TICKETS.

AS TO-MORROW 9th instant is PUBLIC HOLIDAY, on account of "MOHORRUM", WEEK-END-RETURN TICKETS will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1913, instead of Tuesday as usual except in cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d) page 99 and foot note page 101 of the current Coaching Guide when the Week-End-Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times stated therein on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th December, 1913. 262

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th December, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA, CHINESE AND OTHER WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS, CHINESE EMBROIDERY AND DECORATIVE PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1913, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a collection of old and valuable Chinese procelain including blue and white ginger jar, one old crackled vase with floral decoration, one old coral coloured vase, one valuable double bottle with floral decoration, one old family verte wine vessel, three coloured plaque, milliflower vase. Blane-de-chine bowl with coral decoration powder blue, old bowl with decorated panels, yellow coloured, black enamelled vases, vases carved in open work and other ceremonial and decorative articles of old periods.

Also

A choice collection of works of art consisting of Crystal Buddha figures, crystal porcelain and Agate snuff bottles, Buddha figure in turquoise, skilful Indian paintings on porcelain, painted heads of old Persian Kings, old Persian porcelain plaques and 2 old Bokharee carpets.

And

A lot of ornamental porcelain such as large pagoda, large jars, flower pots etc., with pedestals, wall plates and flower baskets, tubes, vases, and similar other decorative articles in great variety. Also a few lots of bronze and brassware.

The articles will be on view two days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUGBHAT LANE, GIRGAUM.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 287 of 1913.

Vagingji Khubaji and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bai Gomti and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys, for the Receiver Mr. Shantilal Shevkram, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on Wednesday the 10th day of December, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or there abouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 and New No. 1392 Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7648 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 567 and Street No. 27 and bounded as follows, i.e:—On or towards the East by the property of Jairam Kanji, on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Pundlik on or towards the North by the aforesaid Mugbhat Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Solicitors for the Vendor at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF "ANCHOR BRAND" FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons and Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickal Wadi, Tardeo, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa.

3,000 bags flour "Anchor Brand" household, household pocket, superfine and export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within two days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENSEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 46, 82, 1, 2, 18, 20. Case No. 201. Khoja Street and Sandhurst Road.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE. FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, canvas cutting, old flags, old, ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, knives, leather belting, rubber cuttings, iron ware, a quantity of large wooden purchase blocks, 2 and 3 fold same with brass sheaves, large iron purchase blocks 3 and 4 fold, galvanized iron tanks fitted with brass cocks, one old piano and miscellaneous other articles.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & Co., (Contd.)

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 83 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Liquid extract cocoa, belt dressing, varnish, ammonia, spirit beer, cotton piecegoods, glassware, perfumery, motor spars, rubber tyres, drapery, electric goods, parcel tickets, machinery, betelnuts, curraway seeds, belts and nuts, chalk, earthenware, wood pulp, steel and iron bars, iron pipes, wet dates, deck chairs.

Also at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

At Victoria Dock in No. 10 unclaimed warehouse:—

9 casks cement.

At Princess Dock in unclaimed warehouse:—R. B. C. Shed.

17 bags Rice.

At Princess Dock in magazine warehouse:—

1 case ether chloride.

AUCTION SALE OF 311 F. P. BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th December, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Colaba, in first Pasta Lane in the godown No. 16/18 of Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., on account of the Concerned the following goods:—

311. F. P. Bales Rajputana Khandesh Oomra Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1913.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

19, APOLLO ST., FORT.

SALE COMMENCING AT 11 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS AND COPPER POTS OF THE INSOLVENT AT KANSARA CHAWL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chhaganlal Umedram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 12th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) all the stock-in-trade of the Insolvent, lying at his shop at Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, consisting of copper and brass jugs, cups and saucers, dishes, trays, cups, big pots to hold water, and other miscellaneous pots, &c., in small lots per weight to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th day of December 1913 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bapooji Aderji Giara and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Raeshi Muljee, cornseller, the following valuable landed property (chawl) on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the chawl and building house situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 702 square yards or thereabouts and which forms a part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 739, New No. 3803, Old Survey No. 497 and 497, New Survey No. 1/1827 and which is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward No. 3409 (22) and Street No. 833N and bounded on the East by the private land of lesser, on the West by the public road known as Parbhadevi Road, on the North by the land, leased to Mr. Shamrao Bhikhaji, and on the South by the land, leased to Mr. Laxman Ganpat Sewale, and which chawl is now in possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Where the Big Films Are.
THE PRIZE MELODRAMA
"O. H. M. S."
A thrilling story of spies and diplomacy and a wife's devotion.
FUNNY ALL THROUGH.
HERO WORSHIP
M. Prince in the leading part.
STILL MORE LAUGHTER.
MAX AS MUSICIAN
There's nobody like Max.
For the ear as well as the eye,
LITTLE ZOLA:
Fifty inches of fun.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
Thursday, 18th Dec. 1913 at 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Choral Society

Patrons :—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

Vice-Patron and President :—His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.

Vice-President :—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SECOND CONCERT
Season 1913-14

at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA
FAUST
(Gounod)

Margarita SIEBEL,
Mrs. E. F. Halliwell. MRS. C C. WATSON
Martha
Mrs. A. L. GUIBARA
Faust VALENTINE
Mr. G. M. JOHNSON Mr. A. L. GUIBARA
Wagner
Mr. EDWIN GELLETT
Mephistopheles
MRS. EUGEN OSSIPOFF
(From the Grand OPERA HOUSE, MOSCOW.)
Orchestra .. H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor .. Edward Behr.

Reserved Seats—Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats—Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

THE
LA SCALA
Bombay's New Picture Palace
AND
Theatre of Varieties.

When will it be—
That's our Secret.
When will it open—
Watch the Papers.
BUT
This POINT is CERTAIN:
IT WILL BE
THE
PREMIER THEATRE
IN THE
CITY OF BOMBAY.

THE **ALCAZAR**
CINEMA DE LUXE
Cinema de Luxe Theatres Compa ny, Ltd.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10
STARRING ENGAGEMENT OF THE
BROS. GOULD
FROM THE
LONDON HIPPODROME.
BROS. INSTRUMENTALISTS
GOULD AND TERRIFIC WHIRLWIND DANCERS.
Miss Doreen Dale
THE SPRIGHTLY ACTRESS VOCALIST HAS SECURED
A "Big Win" of Public Appreciation.
FULL PROGRAM OF PICTURES
Dramas—Scenic—Comics—Topicals
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
FISH POND FOR THE KIDDIES.
All Prizes—Some valued at Rs. 10—
NO BLANKS.
NOTE.—Every Saturday—Tuesday—Thursday at the First House, Every Child paying One Rupee for Fish-Pond, besides Getting a Prize.
Will be Admited to Theatre Free.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.
A Drama of Intense Human Interest
AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD.
The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.
Deep Pathos! Stirring Scenes!
THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."
HAWK-EYE FALLS IN LOVE. | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.
TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.
***THREE Shows Nightly*—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.**
Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
***PRIZE Shows*—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.**
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY.
THE WORLD FAMOUS ENSEMBLE PLAYERS
Leo, Jan & Mischel
CHERNIAVSKY TRIO
WILL GIVE
THREE CONCERTS.
Tonight, Tuesday; Tomorrow, Wednesday; and Thursday at 9-30.
***At half the Prices, viz* :—**
Stalls Rs. 5 & 3-8, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery (unreserved) Re. 1.

Tickets already booked for the joint concerts with Maud Allan for these nights will be available for the concerts and half the money paid for these will be refunded on application to ROSE & CO., or to the Opera House before the concerts.

Seats booked for Friday and Saturday can be exchanged for any of the Three Cherniavsky Concerts or the money paid will be refunded at ROSE & CO.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY,

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME:—Trio Arnesky; Nocturne Chopin, Hungarian Rhapsodie Liszt, Sommernacht Sulzer, Hungarian Rhapsodie Popper, Faust Fantasie Wieniawsky, Barcarolle Offenbach, Hungarian Dance Brahms Finale. (Copy Right.)

New Plan at ROSE & Co.

MATHILDE:
OR
FALSE FRIEND'S FATE!
3,500 Feet Long Drama
AT
OLYMPIA
PICTURE PALACE.
"ALL IN VAIN."
A Thrilling Circus Romance.
Never Seen Before.
New Programme replete with sensations.
SAT. and SUN. MATINEE 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16.
Quarterly .. .. Rs 9.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 8th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab and drier in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north; night temperature is in excess except at Lahore.

The United Provinces.— Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and minimum te mperature are in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.— Skies are clear, humidity and temperature are normal in lower Sind; over the rest of the division skies are li ghtly clouded, humidity and minimum temperature a re in excess and maximum temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess except at Bhuj and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—S kies are clear or lightly clou ded. Humidity and mini mum temperature are in excess over the whole division. Maximum temperature is in des fect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in south-east Madras where some showers are again likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 8th of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	77.8	65.8	86	..	0.77	—0.17
Jask	77.3	70.1	68	..	0.00	—0.51
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.3	51.0	53	..	0.08	—0.03
Rawalpindi	64.3	42.1	84	..	0.11	—0.21
Lahore	71.4	44.2	90	..	0.00	—0.09
Sirsa	77.8	50.0	73	..	0.65	0.59
Ambala	75.5	48.9	77	..	0.00	—0.26
Delhi	76.5	54.8	64	..	0.18	0.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.0	56.0	70	..	0.03	—0.06
Mainpuri	78.8	55.1	85	..	0.02	—0.18
Jhansi	77.1	58.0	78	..	0.37	0.21
Cawnpore	76.1	57.0	85	..	0.02	—0.35
Allahabad	75.6	54.0	88	..	0.17	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	74.1	52.5	81	..	1.39	1.21
Karachi	82.0	63.0	59	..	0.17	0.12
Ajmer	71.6	56.2	91	..	2.23	2.00
Jalpore	74.2	56.1	83	..	0.85	0.68
Kotah	77.6	58.1	88	..	1.03	0.98
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.5	67.0	72	..	0.03	—0.07
Dwarka	82.8	67.2	82	..	0.00	0.0
Veraval	78.1	64.3	75	..	0.31	0.07
Rajkot	86.1	60.8	67	..	0.00	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	64.8	74	..	0.00	—0.20
Surat	88.9	69.6	88	..	0.09	—0.12
Ahmedabad	86.6	66.7	61	..	0.00	—0.19
Deesa	85.8	57.4	74	..	0.01	—0.13
Neemuch	78.9	54.0	77	..	0.04	—0.14
Indore	79.1	62.1	78	..	0.20	—0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.3	55.8	89	..	0.92	0.49
Saugor	75.8	58.6	73	..	0.74	0.33
Hoshangabad	77.1	59.4	82	..	0.77	0.33
Khandwa	80.7	61.6	82	..	0.00	—0.42
Akola	73.2	56.5	94	..	0.49	0.05
Amraoti	75.8	67.3	89	..	1.31	0.76
Nagpur	79.6	59.8	87	..	0.85	0.13
Chanda	80.5	60.0	95	..	0.37	—0.40
Raipur	77.7	60.6	91	..	1.26	0.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	73.3	85	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	89.3	72.9	73	..	..	—0.47
Mormugao	84.5	73.2	90	..	..	—1.00
Karwar	88.2	71.5	99	..	..	—1.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.4	61.6	73	..	0.08	—0.33
Ahmednagar	81.1	61.5	85	..	0.16	—0.44
Poona	85.0	64.3	77	..	..	—0.86
Sholapur	86.3	65.1	67	..	0.01	—0.97
Bijapur	84.7	65.8	77	..	0.24	—0.72
Belgaum	83.3	62.5	78	..	0.82	—0.74
Aurangabad	76.4	61.0	82	..	0.00	—0.59
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.9	61.7	87	..	0.02	—0.61
Hyderabad	82.8	67.7	85	..	0.09	—0.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.8	75.3	70	..	0.93	—2.00
Calicut	88.3	76.1	91	..	4.67	—0.37
Cochin	90.7	75.7	74	0.01	4.41	—2.58
Colombo	87.5	73.0	93	0.12	20.80	7.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	70.7	86	..	..	—5.47
Bellary	86.5	67.3	72	0.04	0.04	—2-03
Cuddapah	85.5	69.0	83	..	3.02	—0.50
Madras	85.0	73.0	93	0.04	25.71	10.89
Bangalore	80.3	64.3	82	..	0.30	—2.97
Coimbator	84.9	70.8	85	0.05	4.50	0.96
Trichinopoly	84.1	71.8	87	0.13	8.22	2.70
Negapatam	83.7	72.2	83	0.30	49.21	30.42

SALE OF WORK
ON BEHALF OF THE
BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING DEBT,
TO BE OPENED BY
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON
On Friday, Dec. 12th, at 5 p. m.
In the Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder
AND BY
MRS. H. STANLEY REED
On Saturday, Dec. 13th, at 5 p. m.
Admission Friday, Dec. 12, 5 to 6 p.m
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ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

Rainfall has continued in Southeast Madras, elsewhere the weather has been practically dry. Conditions remain somewhat unsettled in the extreme North.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 8th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.			
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.		29.935
Temperature of Air	degrees.		78.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		73.8
Dew point	"		71.7
Relative humidity of Air			0.791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)			1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.		85.2
Maximum do. do.	"		72.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, E, NWN NW, NNW	
Movement of Wind do.			125

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th December, was 30.163 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streaw at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time				
	December	h.	m.		ft.	in
Mon.	8	m	6	40	25	1
			8	30 a	24	9
Tues.	9	m	7	33	25	1
			9	15 a	25	9
Wed.	10	m	8	22	25	4
			9	55 a	26	8
Thurs.	11	m	9	9	25	7
			10	33 a	27	7
Fri.	12	m	9	54	25	10
			11	10 a	28	5
Satur	13	m	10	37	26	1
			11	46 a	29	0
Sun	14	m	11	18	26	4

1913	Low Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				
	December	h.	m.		ft.	in
Mon	8	m	0	49	21	7
			1	45 a	18	7
Tues.	9	m	1	55	21	5
			2	29 a	17	11
Wed.	10		2	49	21	1
			3	54 a	17	2
Thurs	11	m	3	36	20	9
			4	28 a	16	9
Fri.	12	m	4	20	0	8
			4	3 a	25	9
Satur	13	m	5	2	20	1
			4	39 a	15	3
Sun.	14	m	5	43	19	10
			5	16 a	15	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
8. (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
8. (Mon.)	6h. 7m.	6h. 2m.
10 (Wed.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.
12. (Fri.)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
13 (Satur.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.
14 (Sun.)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Full Moon.	Dec.	13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	20th	9h 45.6m	P.N.
New Moon.	Do.	27th	8h 28.7m	P.M.

WHERE ONE IS A CROWD,
DELIGHTFUL STORY OF A DUBLIN POLICEMAN.

Dealing with the strike situation in Dublin, "The Times" on November 18th published from a correspondent a very interesting and instructive "Study in Contrasts." We extract the following delightful story of a policeman:

"The very presence of so many police in Dublin," the correspondent writes, "makes for hilarity. They are so ridiculously big and they speak as though from Olympus. A policeman told a friend of mine the other day how he had "moved on" a man in Grafton-street. "I seen him standin' there be Noblett's shop an' I says to him, 'Look here, me fine fellow, you move on out o' this now. I've been watchin' ye this long time an' ye're up to no good. 'I wasn't here five minits ago,' says he. 'I don't care whether you were or not,' says I. 'You move on now without any more oul' chat or I'll charge ye.' 'What's my offince?' says he. 'Ye're loiterin',' says I. 'Isn't every wan else loiterin' as well as me?' says he. 'You're collectin' a crowd,' says I. 'How could I be ocllectin' a crowd,' says he, 'an' there only meself in it?' 'Go on out o' that now,' says I. 'If I say wan's a crowd, wan's a crowd.'"

The writer also tells of a man who was brought before a magistrate. "What is his offence?" asks the magistrate. "Your honour," says the sergeant, "he's goin' about with a gineral intintion to do harrum." "Then," says the magistrate, "he must belong to the Transport Union."

DIABETES
A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 8th.

7th. S.S. Ferenze	Gisvanix	Genoa Nov. 20
S.S. Hild	Salveson	Bangkok Nov. 18
S.S. Persepolis	Sachir	Busreh Nov. 29
S.S. Pundua	Handcock	Durban Nov. 14
S.S. Ormidale	Thomson	Calcutta Nov. 25
S.S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai Nov. 18
8th. S.S. Onda	Pittam	Calcutta Nov. 26
S.S. City of Norwich	Mc. Millan	Liverpool Nov. 5

DEPARTURES.

December 8th.

S.S. Solfels	Schmidt	Calcutta
S.S. Urlana	Pratt	do.
S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Monday.

S.S. Clan Gordon	Walker	Antwerp
S.S. Ambra	Antic	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	Firenze	for Genoa etc.,
,,	Devanha	for Shanghai etc.
,,	Nairung	for Calcutta
,,	Hild	for Bangkok
,,	Lindula	for Zanzibar

S. S. Frienze.—The Rubaltino Line steamer Frienze, 2322 tons, Captain M. Gisvanix, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, which port she had left on November 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hild.—The steamer Hild, 1144 tons, Captain J. Salveson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she had left on November 18, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Persepolis.—The steamer Persepolis, 2883 tons, Captain G. Sachir, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on November 29, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pundua.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, which port she had left on November 14, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ormidale.—The steamer Ormidale, 2305 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 25, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Devanha.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, which port she had left on November 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Onda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda, 3410 tons, Captain F. G. Pittam, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, which port she had left on Novembr 26, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. City of Norwich.—The City Line steamer City of Norwich, 4117 tons, Captain J. McMillan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, which port she had left on November 5, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Moday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Solfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Solfels, 3641 tons, Captain P. Schmidt, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Urlana.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Gordon.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2285 tons, Captain T. Walker, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ambra.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Ambra, 3439 tons, Captain S. G. Antic, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom, cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p.m., on Saturday last.

MONDAY December 8th, 1913

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Saint Feolans	Sutherland	D. N. & Sons
B.	Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co
D. & E.	Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N. & Co
F.	Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
G.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
H.	Homayun	Hannah	T. M. & Co
K.	Inaba maru	Tominaga	N. Y. K.
M.	India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
N.	Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Gymeric	Osborn	W. & O. Z. & Co
3. Oxara	Downing	M. & Co
4. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
5 Firenze	Merts	Rubattino Line
6. Ambra	Airtic	A. L. S. N. & Co
7. Scharzfels	Stovelen	W. & A. G. & Co
8. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
13, Egypt	Summers —	P. & O. S. & Co
14 Kasara	Kinz	M. M. & Co

Offside K.

Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co

Offside A.

Salsetta	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Athamas	Zarbies	F. N. & Co
Alberto Treves	Questo	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	& A. G. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoselines	Parr	T. M. & Co
Hild	Salvesen	F. F. C. & Co
Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co.
Nairan	Lassen	W. & A. G. Co
Nairung	Nicoll	T. M. & Co.
Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co
Ormidala	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Persepolis	Sachir	D. N. & Sons
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Stephinotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & co

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 1 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Friday next.

The Persia is bringing a very heavy mail and the departure from Brindisi was consequently delayed.

ALLEGED HOUSE BURGLARY.

Haji Maki Haji who resides at Telli Mohalla has reported to the police that during his absence on Friday night to attend a religious meeting his room was broken into and a cash box containing ornaments, apparel and cash collectively valued at Rs. 3,947 was removed.

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co, write us as follows under date London, November 20:—

GOLD.

About £700,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. After provision has been made for a small Continental order, and the usual trade and Indian demands, the Bank is expected to obtain a considerable proportion. The amount shipped to India this week is £177,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Nov. 13th, £102,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 14th, £152,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 15th, £5,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 18th, £55,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 19th, £75,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Nov. 13th, £200,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
Nov. 13th, £180,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Indian Standard Reserve.
Nov. 14th, £25,000 in sovereigns for S. Africa.
Nov. 18th, £110,000 in sovereigns for Ecuador.

During the week the net efflux was £26,000.

Appended below are the total net imports of gold in India for the past three fiscal years, inclusive of both bullion and coin. Figures in lakhs of Rupees:—

1910-11.—United Kingdom, 1,279; Egypt, 665; Australia, 285; Other Countries, 169; Total 2,398.

1911-12.—United Kingdom, 1,408; Egypt, 818; Australia 1,252; Other Countries, 298; Total, 3,776.

1912-13.—United Kingdom, 1,153; Egypt, 1,195; Australia, 1,077; Other Countries, 333; Total, 3,758.

During these three years, the import of gold bullion has remained singularly stable. The variations consist almost entirely in the amount of sovereigns included in the totals.

Another feature of interest is the recent reversal of the movement of sovereigns formerly obtaining from India to the Straits Settlements. Whereas, in 1910-11, 42 lakhs of rupees in sovereigns were shipped from India to the Straits, in 1911-12 and 1912-13, the flow of coin was reversed and 40 and 123 lakhs respectively were sent from India to the Straits.

In these circumstances, the totals of the trade in merchandise between the two countries possess added interest, and are as follow:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Exports from India...	761	860	901
Imports to India	310	298	309
Net Exports	451	562	592

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been somewhat heavy.

The financial difficulties in which certain native Bombay concerns have been involved has caused a shrinkage of credit, and there has been a tendency for firms in that city to jettison less important interests, so as to preserve those more vital.

In these circumstances, silver appears to have gone by the board and little or no assistance from India has been afforded to the market in London. As a consequence of the depressed state of affairs, the price fell to 27 1/4 on the 18th instant.

Next day, a batch of orders—limited in extent—gave a short-lived rally, and prices rose to 27 3/8 for cash and 27 5/16 for forward delivery.

In the absence of much demand, the market returned yesterday to a condition of inaction, and prices reverted to 27 1/4d. for both deliveries.

To-day renewed reluctance on the part of buyers caused a further fall to 27d., the lowest quotation for cash delivery since June 16th last.

The rally on the 18th rather suggests that, although the market seems to have lost heart, it would not be wise for bears to take too much liberty with prices, for sellers are conscious that the present level is much lower than any which has ruled for some time.

The following figures give the value of silver imports into India retained for purposes other than coinage, by which it will be seen that the amount for 1912-13 exceeds that for 1911-12 by 134 lakhs, namely about £893,000, although prices in 1912-13 ruled much higher than in 1911-10.

	1911-12 Lakhs.		1912-13 Lakhs.	
Gross imports on private account		11,93		9,91
DEDUCT—Amount used for dollar coinage 5,00		1,45		
Government rupees imported on private account .. 34	5,34	63	2,08	
	6,59		7,83	
Gross exports on private account		6,64		3,33
DEDUCT—Dollars exported 5,00		1,45		
Government rupees exported on private account .. 1,52	6,52	1,86	3,31	
	12		2	
Retained in the country .. 6,47		7,81		

An Indian Currency Return received on the 18th instant records considerable changes. The Note Circulation has increased by 270 lakhs whilst there is an increase in the combined holding under the denominations of Rupees and Silver under Coinage of 275 lakhs. The holding of Gold in India has increased by 10 lakhs, and that in the Standard Reserve 52 lakhs. There is a decrease of 35 lakhs in the total of silver rupees held in the Standard Reserve.

The stock in India is still more reduced, and is now worth only £135,000.—£30,000 less than last week. The off take has fallen from 85 to 65 bars a day.

Shanghai reports a stock of £5,935,000 as compared with £6,130,000 last week.

A considerable shipment is being made this week for Calcutta.

A shipment of £55,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are a half-penny below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Nov. 14th, 27 1/2 cash 27 1/2, 2 mos.
Nov. 15th, 27 7/16 cash 27 7/16, 2 mos.
Nov. 17th, 27 1/4 cash 27 1/4, 2 mos.
Nov. 18th, 27 3/8 cash 27 5/16, 2 mos.
Nov. 19th, 27 1/4 cash 27 1/4, 2 mos.
Nov. 20th, 27 cash 27, 2 mos.
Average for the week 27.302 cash 27.291, 2 mos.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, December. 8.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
2 boxes gold	1,53,600	Fremantle	National.
2 ,, sovs.	1,20,000	Jeddah	Comproit.

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened steady with rates unchanged. There has been little business doing to-day either buying or selling.

The Banks will be closed to-morrow for a Public Holiday (Moharram).

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Jan.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	3-8
,, ,, forward, Jan. ...	1-4	5-16
,, 6 m-s ready	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		172
Marks ,, ,, ...		139 3-4
60 dys Hongkong		144
,, ,, Shanghai		194
,, ,, Japan		148

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 3/16 higher for ready, the rate being 27¼, while for two months' delivery the quotation was 1/16 up at 27¼. Locally the Maret is irregular and there is a moderate business passing. Closing rates are as under. The Market will be closed to morrow for the Moharram.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	78	3	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ..	78	3	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ..	78	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 5th December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	14	15,212
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	24	28,827

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market stood very stationary to-day in the vicinity of Rs. 95-6-6 with very little business. Demand for ready paper was active and was placed about an anna more than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds (New Issue) was in demand at Rs. 100-12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained neglected with very little alterations in rates.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 700 and New City of Bombay Shares at Rs. 925.

Colaba stood steady at Rs. 1,350.

New Great Eastern were in demand at Rs. 190.

Crescent improved to Rs. 102-8.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 280 and Swans at Rs. 255.

The Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 58 in lots.

The Bank of Baroda Shares changed hands at Rs. 40.

The Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 71-8, Deferred stood unchanged at Rs. 114 and Preference declined to Rs. 166. Bombay Burma Shares touched Rs. 730 Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,585.

COTTON.

There was little change in the American Markets on Saturday, but the tone was steady. Two forecasts of the Census Bureau Ginners Report received by cable yesterday were 12,000,000 bales and 11,900,000 bales respectively. The Visible Supply figures for the week are about 600,000 bales less than for the corresponding week last year. Stocks in the U. S. Ports, Interior Ports, and Liverpool are 427,000 bales less than last year. The statistical position is strong. The Ginners Report will be published in New York to-day and will reach us to-morrow morning.

The Local Market opened steady. Good Broach March was quoted Rs. 313, fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 276, and fine Khandeish January Rs. 255. There has been some enquiring for Oomras and Bengals but sellers are not inclined to go on at present prices and only a very moderate business is reported. Rates close steadier, the bazaar price for good Broach being Rs. 314. There was no rain yesterday in the Berars or Central Provinces.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It in fuses a new strength and energy.

TRADE ASSOCIATION QUOTATION.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals		..	.. 230	..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	243	235	229	..	,,
Do.	242	234	228	..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab		223	.. ..		Jan. 25th.
Do.		232	.. ..		Ready.
M. G. Khandesh		255	248	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.		255	248	..	Ready.
M. G. HinganghatWardha ..		196	.. ..		Jan. 25th.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..		292	.. ..		,,
Do. Yeotmahl		288	.. ..		,,
Do. Dhamangaum, ..					
Poolgaum		284	.. ..		,,
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		276	.. ..		,,
Do. Amraoti		276	.. ..		,,
Do. Broach		324	..	313	Mar. 25th.
Do. Muttia		254	238	..	Jan. 25th.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	.. Steady.
Estimated Sales	.. 12,000
Total Imports	.. 9,000

Months.	plus.
D. J.	6.96 4
J. F.	6.95 ,,
F. M.	6.95 ,,
M. A.	6.96 ,,
A. M.	6.96 ,,
M. J.	6.96 ,,
J. J.	6.94 ,,
J. A.	6.91 ,,
A. S.	6.77 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is easier

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	8	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	7	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	13	3	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	11	0	B. T.
Bold Brown December	8	3	6	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	15	6	,,

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi, May	9	0	0	R.T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet

Quatations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....58	0	0	
Mimbara 59	0	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 48	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet. and easier

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	4	0	
Small 47	4	0	

Mowraseed .—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	8	8	0	B T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready .....10.	12	0	B.T.	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	9,990 Bales
Wheat	9,486 Cwts.
Linseed	5,208 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc,.	118 ,,
Gingedyseed	21,046 ,,
Poppyseed.....	nil. ,,
Groundnuts.....	18,897 ,,
Castorseed	800 ,,
Rice	2,266 ,,
Myrabollams	1,269 ,,
Cottonseed	28,813 ,,
Mowraseed	768 ,,
Gram	1,040 ,,
Jowar.....	930 ,,
Maize	2 ,,
Barley	512 ,,

IMPORTATION OF GOLD IN INDIA

ATTRACTION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Conditions of exchange being again favourable the shipment of sovereigns from Egypt to India is once more in evidence and meets the wants of those who have a greater preference for a stock of sovereigns than of unminted gold, says the "Pioneer." Generally speaking, the known fineness of the sovereign is the attraction. Gold bullion is, of course, fine enough in its own way, but the "touch" varies, and only an expert can be sure of the exact value of a given quantity of bar gold. Hence the popularity of the sovereign for the dual purposes of circulation and hoarding. But a considerable amount of both coined and uncoined gold continues to reach India from various sources, our net imports for October last being of the value of £1,687,260. A year or so ago it used to be claimed that if these large imports of gold into India did not cease, something serious would happen in the chief money markets of the world. It is evident that large imports have not ceased, and yet the world's money markets do not appear to be suffering unduly from the drain. At the same time it would be of enormous benefit to this country if its hoarded wealth could be unearthed and used as capital for commercial development. It is a wasteful process to go to the expense of mining gold in one part of the world and then to bury it another and there are so many directions in which the buried gold could be usefully employed. No doubt the bank discloures that have startled India of late do not afford much encouragement to the hoarder to come forth with his treasure and place it at the disposal of industry and finance. At the present moment the Government of India are circulaing proposals for restricting the use of the term "Bank" to institutions registered under the Indian Companies Act. Steps are also to be taken to insure the proper auditing and publication of accounts. With safeguards such as these and with the disappearence of all radically unsound institutions it is to be hoped that we shall enter a new era of increasing public confidence and commercial prosperity when the hoarder will realise that he need have no fears at all regarding the safety of his money if he unearths it.

TRADE OF BAGHDAD.

RECORD FIGURES FOR 1912-13.

In noticing the trade of Baghdad for the year, 1912-13, the "Indian Trade Journal" points out that, in spite of the disturbed state of Persia and particularly of the districts between Khanikin and Kermanshah, the business done formed a record. The value of exports was roughly £981,200 and that of imports £2,822,800, a total of £3,804,000, the highest figures hitherto having been those of 1910-11, when the value was £3,590,000. Cotton piece-goods formed, as usual, the bulk of the imports, the United Kingdom sending over £1,093,000 worth, while India was credited with £229,000. There should be room for improvement in the Indian trade and it may be noted that the value of the cotton twist imported (£113,000) was from Indian mills, says the "Pioneer." One can scarcely expect as good a trade in piece-goods this year, as very large stocks are on hand in Baghdad, the value of the exports to Kermanshah having declined to £546,300 as against £711,000 in 1911-12. If, however, North-Western Persia is pacified by the efforts of the new gendarmery trade by the Khanikin route should revive. It is satisfactory to learn that the imports of Indian tea are steadily increasing, local consumption being the cause of this; and it is said that the traditional distinction between the coffee-drinking Arabs and the tea-drinking Persian is fast disappearing. In connexion with the opium question it is interesting to note that the Baghdad market benefited by the rise in price in the Further East due to the stoppage of the certified drug in India. The local chest is 140-63lb. in weight and the price at the opening of the year was £96. This rose to £150, in consequence of a brisk demand for the Straits and Hongkong. Altogether opium to the value of £94,800 was exported. The development of this trade will be worth watching now that India has stopped her supplies of opium to China and is curtailing the sales of uncertified chests.

SHAKESPEARIAN RECTIAL AT THE Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association are to be congratulated on a new departure in the form of a Shakespearian recital by their social service club on Saturday night. The entertainment was *al fresco*, eight scenes from "As You Like It" being staged, interpersed with songs and pianoforte solos. A temporary stage was erected at one end of the tennis court, with patriotic draperies for a certain and an opportune mangoe tree to provide the "melancholy boughs" of the Forest of Arden. The actresses were drawn from the rank and file of the members, and the personation of the "mere man," especially in his more romantic and sterner moments was picturesque, if unconvincing. The honours of the evening went to Miss L. Moreton, who made a charming Rosalind,—though not quite successful in male attire—and succeeded in rising above the generally evident desire on the part of the performers to get to the end of their parts as quickly as possible. Miss Russell, as Celia, rendered her part with some measure of success, while Miss Hildreth as Orlando, Miss Lawrence as Adam and Miss Stephens as Jacques, who had important parts, did not succeed through the performance in forgetting themselves. The performance, on the whole, as a first effort of the club was quite praiseworthy, and they would do well to secure the aid of one of Bombay's better known amateures to coach them in their future performances, while a little more attention to stage arrangements will not come amiss.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATETI SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In response to the appeal issued on the last Pateti-day for monthly subscriptions to enable the authorities of this Institution to conduct the Hospital without a loss till such time as an Endowment Fund sufficient to meet all the expenses of the Institution is collected, the following promises have upto now been made for monthly subscriptions, for which the best thanks of the Committee are due to the subscribers:—

Amount previously announced .....Rs. 2,037-4-0.
Miss Coomi F. Panday .....Rs. 30-0-0.
Mr. Hormusji Sorabji .....Rs. 15-0-0.

Rs. 10 each by the following:—

Mr. Bapooji Dorabji Darcowalla, Mr. Rustomji Cooverji Modi, Executors of the late Mr. C. E. Davar; Mrs. Bejonji N. Kapadia, Messrs. Duke and Sons, Mr. C. Dorabji Panday, Messrs. D. Merwan and Co., Mr. H. M. Mehta, Messrs. S. and J. Khan. Total Rs. 90-0-0.

Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji Kapadia, Rs. 8-0-0.

"K. S. V.", Rs. 7-0-0.

Rs. 5 each by the following:—

Mr. N. B. Laskari, Mr. Jehangir M. Malabari, Mr. F. D. Panday, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. R. E. Mehta, Mr. K. S. N., Mr. R. H. Bottlewalla, Messrs. N. Cursetji and Co., Girls of the Parsee Female Work Class, Messrs. Kooverji Dhanjishah Kerrawalla and Co., Mr. Framroz R. Joshi, Mr. Pestonji Dinshah Khan, Mr. Munchershah Framji Khan, Messrs. Ratanshah Framji and Bejonji Manockji and Co., Mr. P. M. Murzban, Dr. F. R. Parakh, Mr. D. B. Kapadia, Mrs. H. M. Mody, Messrs. Sorabji P. Ghandi and Sons, Mr. Ardeshir Framji, Mr. A. C. Patel, Mr. C. D. Bolton, Messrs. B. Ardeshir and Co., Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Pocha, Mr. D. K. Khambatta, "Duty", Messrs. F. P. Cooper and Co., Bai Goolbai Maneckji Powwalla, Bai Goolbai Sorabji Frenchman, Mr. Jal B. Kanga, Mr. J. F. Batliboi, Mr. Jehangir Bhicaji Dalal, Messrs. M. Darabshaw and Co., Mr. Peroshaw Edulji Mistry, Mr. Feroz J. Mistry, Mr. P. D. Bolton, Mrs. S. J. Dadyseth, Mr. Sorabji D. Patel. Total Rs. 160-0-0.

Rs. 4 each by the following:—

Karaj, Mr. Sorabji Framji Mody, Mr. D. J. N. Wadia. Total Rs. 12-0-0.

Rs. 3 each by the following:—

Mr. J. N. Ratnagar, Mr. J. K. Bhavnagri, Mr. A. B. Chothia, Mr. Framji Jamsetji Kathoki, Mr. Edulji Sorabji Ghamat, Mr. Sorabji Dinshaw Sopariwalla, My Mite, Messrs. Framji and Jamsetji Edulji Batliwala and Co., The Sons of Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Bharucha, Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna, Mr. M. D. Darookhanawalla, Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Mistry, Mr. Burjorji M. Patel, Mr. C. B. Darowalla, Mr. Hormusji N. Ghista, Mr. K. A. Sethna, Mr. P. D. Katrak, A Parsee Lady, Mr. Shapoorji N. Guzder, "A Sympathiser". Total Rs. 60-0-0.

Rs. 2 each by the following:—

Mr. Jeejibhoy Limjibhoy Billimoria, Mr. Bajonji Manockji Daruwala, A Zoroastrian, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha, Mr. Burjorji Dadabhoy B. Jeejibhoy, Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Contractor, Mrs. J. N. Ratnagar, Mr. Nanabhoy F. Boyce, Sympathy, A near Relative, In pious Memory of the late Mr. Jamsetji D. Nariman, A Sympathiser, Mr. Pestonji Fakirji Sidhva, Sons of the late Mr. Framji Maneckji Poongaji, Messrs. V. C. Dastoor and Co., Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Mithaiwalla, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Daroowalla, Messrs. S. Brothers, Messrs. Saher Bakery, Messrs. Fredoon and Burjor, Mr. Dadabhoy Motabhoy Sookhadwalla, Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Oomrigar, Mr. Murzban Hormusji Dastoor, Bai Shirinbai Rustomji Morris, Bai Soona Rustim Modi, Mr. Jamsetji P. Mistry, Messrs. The Khandesh Press Co., Ld., Mr. Hormusji Manockji Chowna, Mr. Sorabji Framji Kerrawala, H. P. D., Mr. A. K. Broacha, Mr. B. F. Billimoria, Mr. Batliwala, Messrs. D. M. Daboo and Co., Mr. E. J. Wadia, Mr. Hirjibhoy Nowroji Wadia, Mr. Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria, Messrs. Kapadia Bros., Mrs. K. N. Sahiar, Mr. K. B. Wallace, Mr. Manockji H. Kohiar, Messrs. Nusserwanji Peroshaw and Co., Mr. N. N. Shroff, Mr. P. M. Poonjiaji, Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Marker, A Parsee, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Mr. Rustomji Framji, Mr. Rustim F. Damania, Mr. R. E. Mehta, Mr. S. L. Panday, Mr. S. R. Bottlewalla, Messrs. Shavak and Rustim Dosabhoy Kerawalla, Mr. S. P. Sanjana. Total Rs. 108-0-0.

Re. 1 each by the following:—

Mr. Bomanji Dhanjibhoy Lavangia, Mr. Dinshah Nowroji Lavangia, Mr. Nadirshah Pestonji Daroowalla, Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Oomrigar, Mr. Jivanji Dinshah Cooper, Mr. Dosabhoy Rustomji Oomrigar, Mr. Sorabji Motabhoy Contractor, Mr. Rustomji Dosabhoy Oomrigar, Bai Shirin D. Oomrigar, Mr. Framji J. Patell, Mr. K. M. Patell, Mr. Shapurji Sheriarji Bharucha, Mr. Namdar Murzban, Mr. Jirjibhoy Hormusji Daroowala, Mr. Framji Jamsetji Billia, Mr. Dinshah D. Daroowala, Mr. Earuchshaw M. Talyarkhan, Mr. Bomanji Shapurji Coyaji, A Zoroastrian, F. S. P., P. P. S., Mr. Rustomji K. Modi, Bai Meherbai Jamsetji Furdoonji Modi, Mr. Earuchshaw D. Mehta, Mr. Dadabhoy M. Lakdawalla, Mr. Dadabhoy C. Banaji, Mr. Byramji D. Harver, Mr. Jamsetji F. Shroff, Framroz D. Nallaseth, Mr. Earuchshaw B. Antia, Mr. Pestonji N. Guzder, Mr. B. D. Vacha, Mr. Shapurji D. Tailor, Mr. Sorabji Cawasji Mistry, A Friend, Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Mobedjina, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Jivanji Guzder, Mr. Jamshedji Dhanjibhoy Lala, Mr. R. N. Dottwalla, Mr. Jamasji Hormusji Arjani. Mr. Rustom Khodadad Irani, Messrs. Pedder Bros., A Zoroastrian, Mr. Dinshaw Manockji Karanjia, Mr. Nusserwanji Rustomji Todiwala, Mr. Hormusji Jamsetji Toot, Mr. Cooverji Ookerji Mistry, Mr. Furdoonji Burjorji Katrak, Mr. P. J. Rustomji, Mr. Edulji R. Sookhia, Mr. P. B. Dadina, Mr. Pirojshah Jehangir Sanjana, Mr. Bapuji Framji Oomrigar, Mr. Kaikobad Framji Kooka, Mr. Dinshaw N. Ogra, Mr. Ardeshir Manockji Ghadiali, Mr. K. B. Mehta, Mr. Maneckji F. Gista, Mr. Dady, Mr. A. D. Mavji, Messrs. Katrak and Co., Mr. Jehangir M. Lelinwalla, Mr. Ardeshir Pallonji, Messrs. Albert and Co., Mr. B. R. Collah, Mr. C. H. Banaji, Dr. Dinshaw H. L. Batliwalla, D. N. C., Mr. D. D. Framji, Messrs. D. Heejibhoy and Co., Mr. F. B. Patel, Mr. Freedon Cawasji Gare, Mr. J. F. Davar, Dr. Jehangir H. L. Batliwalla, Mr. J. P. Tarachand, Mr. K. C. Bhappu, Messrs. K. Sorabji and Co., Mr. K. P. Patell, Messrs. M. Dubash and Co., Mr. M. J. Karany, Mr. Maneckji Ratanji Seervai, Messrs. Maneckji Pallonji and Co., Mr. Madon, Mr. Nadirshaw Pallonji Bagli, Mr. Nariman M. Polishwalla, Mr. P. S. Joshi, Mr. Pestonji Maneckji, Mr. P. R. Soobedar, A Parsee Gentleman, Mr. R. Patel, Mr. Sorab. Total Rs. 9: 9-0. Total Rs. 2,618-4-0.

SAD END OF A EUROPEAN NURSE

HAIR CATCHES FIRE WHILE LIGHTING A STOVE.

The death under tragic circumstances took place of Miss Gladys Jones, a nurse in the J. J. Hospital and sister of Superintendent Jones of the Bombay Police, on Saturday, at the hospital. Miss Jones was lighting a Primus stove, when her hair unloosened and before she could realise the danger in which she was her hair caught fire. She called for assistance but before any help could be rendered she was so badly burnt that she expired four hours later. Miss Jones was very popular among her colleagues in the hospital and general sympathy will be felt for her family.

Malaria is spreading throughout Manikganj Sub-division, Bengal, in a virulent form. The headquarters and town also are affected, some interior villages are very badly afflicted. Mortality appears to be increasing; 230 deaths from fever were reported last week from half of Manikganj thana alone. Quinine supply is not adequate and cannot cope with the growing demand.

A BARRISTER'S CLOTHES

ACTION AGAINST P. & O. COMPANY.

INTERESTING CALCUTTA CASE.

A case of considerable interest to the public which raises the question as to how far public carriers are liable for the safe delivery of goods entrusted to them for conveyance, began at the Calcutta High Court, on December, 4, before Mr. Justice Chitty, says the "Statesman."

The suit was that brought by Mr. Noel W. Freeman, a member of the English Bar, against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Limited, to recover Rs. 2,000, and odd as damages.

Mr. Langford James, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for Mr. Freeman. Mr. Buckland and Mr. Camell, instructed by Messrs. Watkins and Co., represented the P. and O. Company.

Mr. James in opening his case said that Mr. Freeman is a member of the English Bar and resides at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces. About February, 1911, Mr. Freeman intended to come out to India. He bought various articles of clothing which were packed in boxes. The boxes were locked before Mr. Freeman left England and he took the keys with him. The goods were valued at Rs. 3,000 and the boxes were made over to the P. and O. Company in London to be conveyed to Calcutta. Mr. Freeman intended to go via, Canada and if he had gone via Canada he would have arrived in Calcutta some time in April, 1911. As a matter of fact he did not carry out his programme but went on from Vancouver to Alaska coming on to Calcutta by Japan and Hongkong. In April, 1911, Mr. Freeman, a brother of the plaintiff wrote to the defendant Company that his grother had altered his programme, asked them to send the bill of lading to the plaintiff at Hongkong, and requested them to store the plaintiff's goods in a dry place until he arrived in Calcutta. The P. and O. Company replied to that letter on April, 25th, 1911.

DELIVERED TO A WRONG PERSON.

In the meantime the goods reached Calcutta and were delivered to a Mr. Nigel W. Freeman at the Kankinarah Jute Mills. The P. and O. Company subsequently recovered the goods and made them over to the plaintiff who found that goods to the value of Rs. 900, were intact while the rest had been damaged. Mr. Freeman therefore claimed from the P. and O. Company, Rs. 2,100, the value of the damaged goods, as well as Rs. 142 for railway journey and expenses in Calcutta.

Mr. Justice Chitty:—Before the letter written by the P. and O. Company, on April, 25th, 1911, the goods had been made over to Mr. Nigel, W. Freeman.

Mr. James:—Yes. They had been made over a week before that. The central figure in the whole of this case is Mr. Nigel Freeman who used the goods. The plaintiff has been most unfortunate. Several articles of clothing were worn by Mr. Nigel Freeman who also used the plaintiff's gun and broke it (laughter). The defendant company say that they are sorry but that they are not liable in law. I say that they are liable.

Mr. Justice Chitty:—Mr. Nigel Freeman took delivery of these goods and used them?

Mr. James:—Yes.

NO CAUSE OF ACTION.

The P. and O. Company, in their written statement, remarked Mr. James, said that the value of the case and its contents was not specified in the bill of lading. The sum of Rs. 2,100 was claimed which was equivalent to more than £100. If the value of the goods was more than £100 then the defendant company submitted that under the bill of landing they were not liable to the plaintiff. The defendant company submitted that the plaintiff had no cause of action against them and they submitted that the suit could not be maintained. Without waiving these submissions, the P. and O. Company further stated that their steamer, the "Namur," carrying the plaintiff's goods arrived in Calcutta on March, 10th, 1911, and in accordance with the Port Act the Port Commissioners landed and took charge of the plaintiff's goods and gave the plaintiff a receipt for them. Under the circumstances the defendant company submitted that they were discharged and freed from all responsibility for the goods or for their loss or for any damage to them. The defendant company denied that they gave delivery of the goods to Mr. Nigel Freeman or anybody else. In conclusion the P. and O. Company submitted that they were not guilty of any negligence and asked that the suit be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Chitty:—You are not suing for the damage done to the gun and revolver?

Mr. James:—No. I am only suing for the value of the articles of clothing lost and damaged. I have also lost a case of medicines and a valuable parchment containing the freedom of the City of London.

Mr. Justice Chitty:—Did the P. and O. Company, give delivery or the Customs?

Mr. James:—The Customs gave delivery on an order issued by the P. and O. Company.

Evidence was then heard at the conclusion of which his lordship reserved judgment.

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Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:

Mr. C. S. Twigg, 66, The Mall, Ambala, Punjab, India.

Miss J. R. Unvala, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane, Bombay.

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WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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MIGRATION TO SALSETTE UNLIKELY.

IS BOMBAY ATTRACTIVE?

The Bombay Development Committee again met yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding. The Commissioners present were the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. F. L Sprott, Mr. G. Wittet, and Mr. Kissan.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, examined by the Chairman, said that in the ordinary course the trend of migration of the better classes would be, provided there was a reclamation in the direction of that reclamation Taking Bombay as it was, he thought the tendency would be for the better classes to stay around Malabar Hill. He did not think they would go to Bandra or Salsette if there was no reclamation, and if the Love Grove nuisance was not removed, the tendency of the migration of the better classes might be outside the island. If the Love Grove nuisance was removed in time, the better classes would take up residence on the sea front from the Hornby Villard. He was not sure that the present widening of the Villard to 60 feet, although it would attract migration, would be quite sufficient when the road came to be used by many motors. He thought that a road along the Coast running parallel to Hornby Villard would relieve the congestion of traffic on the area west of the Villard, but would not affect the area to the East of that thoroughfare. He would say that so long as Carnac Road was sufficiently widened to Hornby Villard and two roads extended beyond, it would be sufficient to attract the better classes.

Mr. Orr thought the less well-to-do, those in receipt of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 600, would be likely to fill up the blanks caused by the migration of the better classes, provided the areas were not congested. He was of opinion that middle class people would go to Matunga, Sion and Dadar. He did not think that the restriction of new mills to a certain area in the North of the Island would handicap them in comparison with old mills and that the communications with the Dock would be sufficient for their purposes. He did not see why the labour problem should be affected. He was in favour of the mills providing accommodation for a certain percentage of its employees. He was in favour of the principle, but would not advocate legislature in order not to make it too hard for the employers.

A PRIME NECESSITY.

The prime necessity in Bombay Mr. Orr thought was the providing of sufficient light and air around dwellings, and facilities for recreation. He felt that before much money was spent on large open areas, each house should have certain air and light space. He would not be in favour of expensive sites being bought and turned into recreation grounds, but he was in favour of expensive sites being so to procure extensive sites, if not in prominent positions, for purposes of recreation.

Asked to state roughly what additional measures would be necessary to render it possible, Mr. Orr said that it must be borne in mind that both new and old houses had to be dealt with. As regarded the new houses the Municipality had already expressed themselves in favour of modifying the bye-laws, so as to provide that a man building a house on a new site should leave sufficient space for purposes of light and air. There was a question whether space should be provided in the man's own land, or whether the space outside his own land should be taken into consideration. On areas where land was very expensive, the view adopted was that if there were two neighbours each man's space should be counted in the Trust's requirement. In the question of old houses already existant, as suggested by him last year, he thought legislature was required by the Municipality, the chief measures he recommended being that if the Municipality on their own account, or at the request of any of the owners of these houses acquired and removed a house in the middle and if by the removal each of the surrounding houses got more light and air, they must charge a certain portion of the expenses to the owners of the surrounding houses who were benefited.

LARGER POWERS SUGGESTED.

Another measure he recommended was that as in England the Municipality should have power to acquire part of a house, instead of the whole. That had an important bearing on a very large area in the congested parts of Bombay, where at the corner of a street two adjoining houses were built so close as to only provide a very narrow gully running between, with the consequence that the rooms of both houses overlooking the gully suffered disastrously from the want of light and air. It was in cases such as this that the power to acquire a portion of a house instead of the whole would be beneficial, the idea being that with a twenty feet space, 40 ft. houses could be built, and the Trust rule yet satisfied, and the whole of the rooms be properly lighted and ventilated. As the Act stood the Municipality could only carry on the alterations after purchasing the whole house. This was the case in England some time ago, but the act was amended in 1909. He had recommended that they should be carried out here and that the Municipality should have the power to purchase a portion of a house. The present powers of the Municipality were not sufficient to carry out such improvement. The difficulty about them was that they did not apply to the existant houses. It was in their power to do a great deal at present. Such reform would tend to migration, by the relieving of congested areas, and it would also mean a rise of rent and in consequence a rise of wages. At present some employers were granting labourers allowances which made possible residence in the Improvement Trust chawls.

HAS TRUST'S OBJECT BEEN FULFILLED?

Examined by the Hon. Sir Perozeshah Mehta, the witness said that if the rise in rents did not lead to a rise in wages the people would have for the time being to pinch themselves to live in the city. The Improvement Trust Act was founded for the housing of the poorer people.

Sir P. Mehta: The real object of the Act was to provide cheap and sanitary houses and to destroy insanitary areas?

The witness: Yes.

But as a matter of fact the Improvement Trust has done more to provide housing accommodation for the well-to-do than for the poor people?—I do not know about that. The Trust had provided a certain number of chawls for the poor people.

Not done a great deal more for the richer than the poorer class of people?—I should not think so, though we have provided a certain number of areas for the better classes.

Provided more for them so far as mere housing is concerned?—Yes.

And have expended more for them than for the poorer people?—No.

So far as housing is concerned?—Yes.

Take your schemes in the order in which they were taken up. The first was the Nagpada scheme. What classes of people were benefited by that?—The lower middle and the poor classes.

Then the Princess Street scheme was really for people who could afford higher rents elsewhere?—Yes.

Though in its course this scheme carried a sharp shaft through a congested part of the city and ventilated it, it was ultimately meant for the middle classes?—Yes.

And so was the Sandhurst Road scheme?—Yes.

And Gamdevi?—It was not for the poorer classes at all.

Further questioned by Sir P. M. Mehta, the witness said it was correct to say that the Government in a resolution had said that the Trust's revenues should be supplemented so as to enable it to deal with congested areas, which it had not done hitherto as its attention had been drawn to larger schemes.

Does that Government letter suggest why the improvement of insanitary areas was postponed in favour of larger schemes?—Yes, I think so.

The witness further said the Trust's present income was not sufficient to enable it to deal with the numerous congested areas still awaiting improvement. They should have an act similar to the one they had in England, by which they could buy part of a house which might be necessary for them instead of having to buy the whole of the building. With an Act like that the Improvement Trust would be able to do ten times more than at present. One of the purposes of the Eastern Avenue was to provide easier access to the north of the island, and he thought it would conduce to the development of the north part.

Would the improvement and development of Salsette increase the revenues of Government?—No.

Not even if they bring revenues in the shape of building fines?—No. It is not a fact that these revenues are used for local purposes?

Mr. Orr was informed that such was not the case.

MIGRATION TO SALSETTE.

Asked about the question of the migration to Salsette, the witness said he did not believe in it. He might prove wrong in the long run but he thought people were not likelyr to go to Salsette in large numbers until all Bombay's means were exhausted. In the Improvement Trust Schemes Nos. 5 and 6 an enormous amount of land was lying vacant which might be utilised for residential quarters.

Asked if this would not provide for the accommodation of the increase in the population, the witness replied in the negative and quoted figures in support of his argument. He added that besides the natural increase in the city's population, the number would be augumented by people coming to live in the town.

Like people going to live in Paris? —Yes. People would like to have town residences in Bombay, and besides this, and the natural increase in the population of the city, we have to take into consideration the expansion of the city's trade which would draw a large number of people from the mofussil.

The witness further said that owing to this large increase in the population, there would be a demand for reclamation but he did not think people would migrate to Salsette. The rate of increase in the population he had suggested was from his general view. With better sanitation the rate of increase would be much faster than in the past.

IS BOMBAY ATTRACTIVE?

Sir P. Mehta: What do you think outsiders would come to Bombay for except on business?

The witness: For pleasure also.

Like people going to Paris from the other parts of the world?—Yes. I have heard of a much larger number of people coming to Bombay in ships than formerly.

But they only pass through the city to go to other parts of the country. Bombay itself has nothing to show in the way of antiquarian things like some of the other cities of India?

The witness continuing said people from the mofussil would take up some of the good sites in the city.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that after all that would be a very small number and asked the witness what time of the year he thought these people from the mofussil would spend in Bombay.

The witness was understood to say that they would spend some time of the year in Bombay.

NO COLD WEATHER FOR BOMBAY.

We have nothing like cold weather in Bombay?—No. I am afraid not. (Laughter.) We have a so-called cold weather though, in which these people from the mofussil might come to Bombay.

The witness agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that if they compelled the owners of mills and other big concerns to build chauls for their workmen outside the city in the north of the island, it would to a certain extent relieve the pressure in Bombay, and that if the families of the workmen also went to live there with them it would make an appreciable relief to the city but this, the witness added, was only on the hypothesis that the migration would occur, for he doubted if the owners would like to do that.

Sir Pherozeshah informed the witness that Major Hepper had approved of the suggestion.

Mr. Orr said the Railway Company's case was perhaps different from other concerns. He was not taken by the idea because he was afraid if these people with their families went to live outside Municipal limits, they would create insanitary conditions there. The question of sanitation in those places would be largely in the hands of local bodies.

Sir P. M. Mehta: Am I correct in thinking that when the reclamation scheme was first mooted, in the first account prepared by you, you looked with an eye of suspicion on it?

The Witness: I said that the Trust would be very little affected.

But you seemed to be alarmed?—You probably mean Mr. Dunn.

No. I am not mixing up the two. Could you have said what was said in that account?—No.

But if reclamation were carried out, a large number of the Trust's plots would be adversely affected?—Upto a very slight extent. It would not much reduce the price of our land and besides we have very little land to dispose of to rich people.

The witness admitted that the Municipality would suffer to a small extent because the value of their land would depreciate.

The value of the buildings would also depreciate?—It all depends on how fast the increase in the population occurs.

MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

The witness agreed to Sir Pherozeshah's remark that the Municipal building bye-laws had been framed from time to time taking a long period and that they required Government sanction.

And do you suggest that people who built under bye-laws that had received Government sanction should be penalised for so doing?—No. But the fact is that they built insanitary houses.

Although they built in compliance with Municipal bye-laws framed with the sanction of Government?—They did wrong. Wrong not in the ordinary sense of the term but it was a foolish act on their part because it was not wise to build so much.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that the people did so according to the then prevailing ideas and he drew the witness's attention to the fact that even in England it was only recently that new bye-laws had been framed. He asked the witness if he would still call it a foolish act on the part of the people to have built like what they had done.

The Witness: According to my standard, it was foolish of them to do it.

Sir Pherozeshah: But not according to the ordinary standard? They do not deserve to be penalised?

The Witness: I do not know why they should not be. If a man does a thing knowing it would come to it, he must be penalised.

Sir Pherozeshah reminded the witness that in England the house-owners had been penalised because they had actually broken the bye-laws and the local authorities connived at it.

The witness gave it as his opinion that the proposed bye-laws should be applied to new buildings and not to old ones unless these were reconstructed.

The Committee at this stage postponed further examining Mr. Orr, and heard the evidence of Sir V. D. Thackersey and Dr J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

SMALL RECLAMATION FAVOURED.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was examined briefly by the Chairman. He was of opinion that the demand for office accommodation would extend towards the South or the North part of the Fort. He did not think the wealthy classes would go to Worli and Mahim under the present conditions, but if it was made attractive they would migrate.

Asked if he considered it possible to remove the University from the present buildings and plant it elsewhere, he replied in the negative, and thought that in all probability it would be found that the land thus vacated would be found to be of as much value as anticipated. He thought that a small reclamation was the only thing that could provide for the additional public buildings required. He was of opinion that the cost of removing the Cotton Green and the removing of the Love Grove Pumping Station would be more costly than a reclamation. He stated that if the B. B. and C. I. Railway was electrified it would be less of a nuisance, but did not favour its removal, as he felt it was essential to provide cheap transit facilities.

DEATH-RATE IN FORT.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, examined by the Chairman, said that so long as the Love Grove Pumping Station remained a nuisance, Mahim and Worli would not be fully utilised as residential areas. Even if the Station nuisance itself remained, the open storm water drains there would prevent Mahim and Worli being largely utilised. Besides in a few years the present station would not be sufficient to cope with the sewage. In the last six years Fort North had shown a higher death-rate than the average in the rest of the city.

Replying to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the witness said he thought the Town Planning Act would be applicable to the city. He could not point out any city in Europe to which such an Act had been applied, and admitted having thought little of the financial aspect of the question.

Do you not think it would make the town topsy-turvy to apply the Act to localities like Kalbadevi?—We could go slowly.

Would it not take a century?—Half a century.

Do you not think a Town Planning Act is more suitable to sparsely populated areas than a city like Bombay?—Yes.

Asked about the milch stables, the witness said they were a horrible nuisance. He thought it was very difficult to say whether it would be possible for the Municipality to acquire cheap land outside the city and after building stables thereon to lend them on the system of markets and under strict supervision. The reason was that it would be a very large undertaking and it looked rather hopeless to form another large department of the Municipality. The city was largely supplied with milk from outside and though the stuff was mostly bad it was all sold. Referring to Fort North the witness said that when plague first broke out, it was pointed out that there were certain plague centres in Fort North and that if these were improved, it would make the whole of the Fort sanitary. He thought the improvement of this locality should be taken up even if the cost was heavy, as that improvement would beneficially affect the south of the locality also, and indirectly the whole city. As to the Love Grove Station, even if the nuisance therefrom were removed the open drains would retard the development of Worli and Mahim. He was of opinion that the improvement of Mahim could best be carried out by a Town Planning Act.

The Committee adjourned to Thursday.

DR. TURNER'S FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Dr. Turner in the course of his written statement, says: Any system for the Improvement of Bombay must include a consideration as to how to dispose of its sewage and refuse and in the future extension of the City northwards. The whole of the sewage at present is discharged into the sea at Love Grove Pumping Station. It is proposed to increase the pumping power, deepen the well and make detritus chambers and enlarge the area included in the pumping station at a cost of Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs, to deal with 90 millions of gallons of sewage daily in the monsoon and 55 to 60 millions daily in the dry weather. This does not include the extension to the north of the City or about one-fourth of the whole Island. The sewage arrives at Love Grove in such a condition that even the fish cannot eat it. The population of Bombay is about 10,00,000 and rapidly increasing. The tendency is to extend in a northerly direction. The system of sewers, however, are all laid with a fall to Love Grove. The question of the sewage outfall is an old and much talked of one. Some say that the outfall should have been at Colaba, but in spite of the favourable tides at Colaba Point it is doubtful, whether had the sewage been discharged into the sea at Colaba Point, Back Bay, Colaba and the harbour would not have felt the same inconvenience that the Hornby Vellard, Cumballa Hill and Malabar Hill and Mahalaxmi and the western foreshore suffer from now. Is it too late to consider a better outfall and by using the present Shone system and the existing pumps at Love Grove to lift the sewage at different places at a lesser height into a main sewer and to convey it to Deonar and there to treat it in septic tanks and filter beds and utilise the effluent on the reclaimed land by growing crops and discharging it into the sea north of Trombay? This is an engineering question, but glancing at the map of Bombay in the report of the Port Trust, the site of Love Grove in the centre of the Island, its relation to the rest of the City will strike any observer of the unsuitability of the site for the discharge of all the present and all the future sewage of the Island of Bombay. The artificial height to which the sewage has to be forced by the Shone system and afterwards to gravitate to a well before it can be lifted into the sea is surely not sound engineering. The fault is not of to-day; but would it not be wiser to pause and consider whether the outfall at Deonar is not the proper one before drawing up any scheme for the extension of the City and before embarking on an outlay of Rs. 10,00,000 on new pumps which will not deal with the whole Island? The direction of the new sewers in the north of the Island is surely away from the centre of the City rather than towards it.

A "MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY."

"In formulating a scheme for the development of the City, the existing system of sewage disposal and water supply should be considered. Ten lakhs of rupees or £60,000 seems a large sum to invest in pumps to discharge sewage into the sea at an unsuitable spot, but it is a small amount if properly spent to sewer the City and dispose of its sewage where it will not only be no nuisance but a source of profit, the land reclaimed being utilized by growing crops which is known to be a source of much revenue to the City. My suggestions are:—Remove the outfall at the Love Grove to Deonar and render the area of 5 miles of western foreshore and the land behind it fit for magnificent building area. Utilise the existing pumps and more if necessary at different parts of the Island for lifting the sewage into a high level main. Fill in the land east of Hornby Vellard to Worli Hill on the west, from Clerk Road on the south to Haines Road on the north, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the east Utilise both the railway lines faor hauling the refuse from the City direct. Erect incinerators to destroy part of the refuse. Fill in the land north of Ferguson Road on both sides of the railway line north of the Island and get rid of this fever-producting area. Abolish the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Grant Road to Colaba. If this is done, there would be enough land for the upper, middle and labouring classes without any further reclamation of Back Bay for 30 years. Make wide road from Colaba along the seashore to Chowpatty. Utilise the existing land occupied by the railway and Kennedy Sea Face for good houses and recreation ground like any other sea-side City in the world. Use Queen's Road for electric tram from Church Gate to Cumballa Hill *via* Girgaum. Abolish the disused and overcrowded cemeteries on Queen's Road. By removing the outfall at Love Grove and with an improved sewage system to remove the sewage from the City direct. The land thus made available utilized for building and reducing the congested areas and widening the streets. The improved facilities for communication would induce enterprise and by competition compel owners of property to improve the style of building along sides of the lines of traffic, better houses and shops would be erected and not only the sanitary condition of the City improved but Bombay would become the most beautiful City in the East."

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, the 13th instant. Entry closed at 4 p.m., yesterday.)

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Roberts by Robert le Diable Lady Derry (4 years).

Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).

Mr. Goffs b aus h Twa Brigs by Ayr Laddie Larl (5 years).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b aus g Master Delaval (aged).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's bl aus g First Venture by Harmonist-Gnullo (4 years).

H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R. by the Victory Miss Polly (4 years).

H. H. Jam Saheb's b e m Wild Bird, by Rocksand-Lack-a-Daisy (3 years).

Aga Coochick, Shah's ch e g Devereux, (aged).

Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, (3 years).

Mr. J. C. Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Yacoob Swedani's b a h Fathibeg (5 years).

Mr. R. R. S.' b a h Iron Chest (5 years).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Bhatty Chief, (4 years).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).

Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Farash, (6 years).

Mr. Abdul Rehman Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).

Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa years).

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat, (5 years).

Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Berlin, (4 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Langford, (4 years).

Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Mootavuz, (3 years).

Mr. M. H. Maney's g a h Moo-a-fij years).

Mr. Shaik Sulleman's b a h Sir Malt (4 years).

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance about seven furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged).

Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (6 years).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shami (aged).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mahakoom, (4 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h The Winner (6 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Iron Chest, (5 years).

Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged).

Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, (6 years) 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).

Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged).

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0, (4 years).

Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmere, (years).

Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa, years).

Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, (3 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman, (4 years).

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva, 13-3, Rs. 500.

Mr. Ebrahim Mini's ch a h Safi, 13-3, Rs. 600.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Kader Beg, 13-3½, Rs. 500.

Mr. A. A. Rehman's g a h Good Evening, 13-2¼, Rs. 500.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor, 13-2¾, Rs. 500.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Ghalib, 13-3¾, Rs. 500.

Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Young Mooreed, 13-3¾, Rs. 500.

Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur, 14-0, Rs. 500.

Mr. Mahomed A. Nanjee's b a h Aga Pasha, 13-3¾, Rs. 500.

Capt. S. J. Donovan's ch a h Merey, 13-2½, Rs. 500.

Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Startler, 13-2¼, Rs. 500.

Mr. Nasser Abdoola's g a h Papa, 13-2¼, Rs. 500

Mr. Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 13-3¾, Rs. 500.

Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II., 13-3, Rs. 500.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1¾.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Ameer, 13-3¾.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Red Wood, 13-2¼.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Hubert, 13-2½.

H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Biglig, 13-3¾.

Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Malabar, 13-3¼.

Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Beethoven, 13-3¾.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Jehangir Shah, 13-3¼.

Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Kamil, 13-2¾.

Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3¼.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-3½.

Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3¼.

Mr. G. K's g a h Prem, 13-3.

Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.

Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Turkish Spot, 14-0.

Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.

Mr. A. R. H. Mahomed's g a h Aflatoon, 13-1½.

Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President, 13-2½.

Mr. K. B. Sorabji's b a h Alwar, 13-3¾.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Zuheir, 13-3¾.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3¾.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebery, 13-3½.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3¼.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2

Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Reminder, 13-1¾.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3¾.

Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident, 13-3.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

BOMBAY TEAM LEAVES FOR MADRAS.

We now find that it was decided to take 15 players to Madras and the following left Bombay at 9-30 last night:—

1. Mr. D. D. Driver (Capt.).
2. Mr. B. J. Morenas.
3. Mr. Deodhar.
4. Mr. Joshi.
5. Mr. T. R. Parekh.
6. Mr. V. S. Dongre.
7. Mr. D. G. Desai.
8. Mr. F. M. Kapadia.
9. Mr. Dadachanji.
10. Mr. Surveyor.
11. Mr. Kaikini.
12. Mr. N. B. Mehta.
13. Mr. T. A. Masani.
14. Mr. Driver.
15. Mr. Godbole.

It will be seen that the team is an all-round one as the following analysis will show:—

D. D. Driver (Capt.).—A reliable bat and displays sound judgment as a captain. Is an excellent field and also a change bowler.

B. J. Morenas.—Careful bat and fast right-hand bowler.

Deodhar.—Brilliant bat and scores freely from the start.

Joshi.—Slow right-hand bowler, breaks from both sides. Will lead the attack.

Parekh.—Another brilliant bat.

Dongre.—Fast bowler and forcing bat.

Desai.—Slow leg-break bowler.

Kapadia.—Wicket-keeper. Is very quick and stands up to the fastest bowling. Fast scorer.

Dadachanji.—Slow left-hand bowler. Gets considerable spin on the ball.

Surveyor.—The "Mulla" of the team. Bats in a very exhilarating manner under any circumstances.

Kaikini.—Extremely good bat. Watches the ball carefully.

Mehta. Fast right-hand bowler. Is able to make the ball swerve, and on his day is difficult to face.

Maseni.—A very careful bat.

Driver.—Another good bat.

Godbole.—Also a bat.

NEED FOR EUROPEAN DOCTORS.

BURMA CHAMBERS' COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce in a long letter calls the attention of the Local Government to the inadeqate provision of European medical officers in the Province, which is aggravated by the medical policy laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch dated December, 1908. In other Indian Provinces with an organised European medical service, the practice of Western medicine has been encouraged where here is no material for the recruitment for a native independent medical service.

As examples of the Government's medical policy, the Chamber points to the refusal to supply Indian Medical Service officers to growing trade centres, the under staffing of the Rangoon General Hospital, and the slow development of the Burma Medical School.

It is contended that by the refusal to meet the need for medical aid in rapidly growing commercial towns, many valuable lives have been lost and commerce has been checked. The policy of repression of the Indian Medical Service is detrimental to the commercial progress of this young province. The Chamber heartily acquiesce in the views of the European Defence Association in their representations, to the Government of India on medical attendance for Europeans, especially women and children, in outstations. Finally, Burma, it is urged, has no confidence in medical assistance other than that dispensed by Europeans or Burmans.

The Local Government have replied and sympathised with the view that it was desirable to post I. M. S. officers as Civil Surgeons in the Dumber districts, but say that they have not now any available. The need for more such officers in Burma has been often represented to the Government of India, whose orders are still awaited.

The Chamber's letter on the subject will be forwarded to the Government of India.

THE PASSING OF MALARIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Nov. 19, Sir D. Ross in the chair, Dr. Malcolm Watson gave an account, with lantern illustrations, of his work in the prevention of malaria in the Federated Malay States. He showed that at any rate as regards dry cultivation, pool-breeding mosquitoes could be abolished by open drainage, that stream breeders could not be so abolished, but required drainage, and that countries with no hill-stream breeder would have no hill malaria. He described investigations which he had carried out in other parts of the world, where malarious conditions more or less prevailed, in the Duars at the foot of the Himalayas, and in the Jeypore hills in Madras, in Sumatra, Panama, British Guiana, and Barbados, and declared that the new knowledge had given absolute control over the malaria of low flat land, and high hopes of control over that in hill land. There was also every hope of abolishing malaria from ricefields.

Sir Mortimer Durand, who recently returned from a tour in Africa, has consented to write the authorised life of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White, which will be published by Messrs. Blackwood.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mohorrum: Bank Holiday.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Umtali, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Meeting called by the Sheriff in the Town Hall to protest the ill-treatment of South African Indians, 5-30.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

Lecture on "The Ancient Scribes," by Dr. Jamshedji Modi, under the auspices of the Parsee Writers' Association, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, December 13.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Government House, Malabar Hill, 9-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BOSWORTH-SMITH.—At Ferozepore, 16th Nov., the wife of B. N. Bosworth-Smith, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MACKIE.—On the 23rd November, at Ootacamund, the wife of R. F. Mackie, Southern Army, of a son.

NEWTON.—At Holmwood, Redditch, Worcs., 27th Nov., the wife of H. G. T. Newton, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAMB—LAMB.—On the 2nd December, at St. George's Church, Lebong, Darjeeling, by the Rev. H. Spooner, Robert, youngest son of John Lamb of Glencadam, Brechin, Forfarshire, and Evelyn Francis, eldest daughter of David J. Lamb, St. Andrew's.

DEATHS.

MARTIN.—Evarista Martin, wife of Mr. Tancredi Martin, of the Govt. Telegraphs, died last night. Funeral will leave his residence Tyebjee Building, Market, at 4 p.m., this evening. Friends and relatives please accept this intimation.

CHAPMAN.—At Presidency General Hospital, 28th Nov., Kenneth Rowland Chapman, aged 11 years, only beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. J. Chapman, Calcutta.

THORPE.—On Friday, the 5th December, at Poona, Halmeyer Thorpe, Retired Sub-Assistant, Government Telegraphs.

MANTRI.—On the 7th Dec., at "Bhasker Bhuvan," Gamdevi, Nurbudabai, widow of Bhasker Bhawoo Mantri and mother of Ramchand Bhasker Mantri, J.P., aged 80.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
December 9, 1913.

STARVATION AND ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

It has been evident to most people who have carefully followed the telegrams reporting recent events in South Africa, that there are many gaps to be filled up in the history of the Passive Resistance Movement and the strike in Natal, as it has been given to us day by day. A notable feature to be borne in mind is that, until the Natal authorities commenced the repression of the strike by extraordinary methods, that have been strongly reprobated by public opinion both in this country and in England, the resistance of the Indian community to the laws which operate against them so harshly and inviduously had been distinguished by nothing so much as their abstention from anything in the nature of violence or active illegality. A negative attitude of nonconformity to a law which offends the conscience of the individual has long been admitted as a justifiable and honourable procedure in modern civilised states, and the right to strike work is, we believe, legally prohibited nowhere in the British Empire, except in the case of Indian labour in the Colonies. So far as the Passive Resistance Movement and the strike are concerned, therefore, the Indian community have only pursued methods which, far from doing them dishonour, should enhance the respect in which they may be held by other communities. This has been widely recognised even in quarters where there is not much tendency to sympathise with their struggle against the hardships which the Union Government have imposed upon them. But attempts have been made to show that they have alienated sympathy by resorting to methods of violence. Whether a genuine case can be made out against any section of the strikers in this respect remains to be seen, and can only be satisfactorily ascertained by such a full and impartial investigation as has been urged upon the South African Government from all sides. At present the evidence as to these alleged acts of violence is in most cases quite unsatisfactory, and where it is at all considerable, we have also to consider the provocation that may have produced it. For instance, as we pointed out recently in these columns, it may be that under the laws of Natal Indians can be arrested and sent to gaol for refusing to work. But such a law is unheard of under normal conditions in any modern state, and it is well-known that the vast majority of Indian labourers were indentured in ignorance of the existence of the extraordinary conditions of their service. When, therefore, armed police arrive to arrest people who are merely exercising an inherent human right, it is hardly surprising if, in a few instances, their attempt to carry out their task leads to violence. But, even so, the reports that have been received from South Africa as to events of this character have been lacking in all the details that would ordinarily offer some *prima facie* evidence as to who was or was not responsible, in the first instance, for such disorder arising as necessitated the shooting down of people by police and military. It is apparently very easy in South Africa to raise a panic among the white population, as was seen in the case of the citizens of Ladysmith, who resorted to such measures as might be taken by the inhabitants of a besieged city, in apprehension of the violence of a mild band of strikers who were easily dispersed by a few policemen with sticks. This somewhat ludicrous incident was painted in lurid colours in some telegrams, and we were even asked to believe that a reign of terror existed in the famous little town. Then great capital has been made in certain quarters of the reports of the burning of sugar-cane crops, which apparently occurred on one or two of the plantations. But none of the telegrams which reached this country gave any indication of any provocation for these acts, which were reported as though they were wanton deeds of terrorism on the part of Indian strikers. The Durban correspondent of the "Daily Mail," however, who has been by no means friendly to the Indian cause, sent a telegram to that journal on Nov. 20, which throws some light on the causes which led to incidents which produced no little perturbation in the minds of sympathisers with the strikers in this country. The telegram stated:—

The sugar planters have resumed the giving of rations to the Indian labourers who are on strike, and have stopped threatening to evict them. This is due to the fact that the Indians had declared that they would set on fire the sugar-cane crops, which are mature and readily inflammable.

It is not too much to assume, on the strength of this statement, that in the cases where the sugar cane crops were actually fired,—if such cases really occurred,—the planters concerned carried on the dangerous game of endeavouring to starve the men into submission a little too far. Another statement made by the same correspondent is almost incredible,—or would be if we had not already had Lord Gladstone's admission of the turning of the mine compounds into gaols, as a means of supplying the colliery owners with the forced labour of those who refused willingly to work for them. The correspondent states:—

The colliery employers are keeping their Indian workers in barbed-wire enclosures, the wire being connected with the electrical generating stations and thus carrying a current of electricity. Any Indian who attempts to escape and so comes into contact with the wire will receive a shock of 220 volts.

If measures of this sort are at all characteristic of the means to which employers of labour and the authorities have resorted in endeavouring to suppress a peaceful protest on the part of an alien community against harsh and unjust laws, it is not surprising if they have provoked isolated acts of violence. What is remarkable is that the whole movement has been, in spite of all this, distinguished by a general freedom from lawlessness and disorder. A further reason for drawing the attention of the public to all these circumstances is the attempt which is being made in certain quarters in this country to give the South African Government a clean bill of health, because it has been shown that an Indian who was alleged to have died after being flogged, was not flogged and died of pneumonia, and because an individual planter was acquitted of ill-treating his employees. It is absurd to protest in virtuous indignation that "aspersions" have been cast upon Lord Gladstone. Lord Gladstone, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is merely the mouthpiece of his Ministers, who in their reports to him, have suppressed many significant circumstances. The indictment against them is a grave one, and there can be no suggestion of a concern for their feelings preventing the Bombay public, at to-morrow's meeting, from insisting on the necessity of thoroughly investigating it.

SIND'S RECORD TRADE PROSPERITY.

The Report of the rail and river-borne trade of the province of Sind and British Baluchistan for the last official year, which has just been received, shows that the year was a record one for both the volume and value of the external and internal trade, exhibiting as they do an advance of 151½ lakhs of maunds or 19 per cent. in quantity and 725 lakhs of rupees or 16 per cent in value over the previous year. It may be stated that the information in regard to rail-borne trade is collected from railway invoices which furnish particulars of the nature of the goods, the places from which they are sent and at which they are delivered, and their gross actual weights, while the statistics of the river traffic represent the trade carried by country boats plying on the Indus between the Punjab and Sind, and is registered at important centres such as Sukkur and Kotri by special clerks. The figures given in the Report indicate the trade of the two provinces named, including the native state of Khairpur but excluding the port of Karachi. The trade of the second port in the Bombay Presidency is shown separately. During the decade, the rise in the import trade of this port has been 120 per cent., a rate of progress unequalled by any other Indian port. In the year under review Karachi attained the acme of trade prosperity, her exports showing an increase of 20 per cent. and her imports being the highest yet recorded. Exports showed an advance of 35 lakhs of maunds or 23 per cent. over last year's figures, but were below the figures of 1907 and 1908 when the city exported heavy consignments of coal. The total trade of the port was as usual larger than that of the rest of Sind. Exports to Bombay port and Presidency from Sind and Baluchistan showed a great decline chiefly under rice. Imports from Bombay port and Presidency similarly showed a decline of 26 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value, the drop being noticeable chiefly under ghee and timber. The increased export of wheat from Sind was due to the poor crops in Europe and Argentine and the excellent harvests in Upper India. As in the previous year India again held the first position in the supply of wheat to the United Kingdom, Punjab and the United Provinces being the chief suppliers. The drought in Europe in 1911 in like manner accounted for large exports of gram and pulse to the Continent for cattle-food. The imports by the river Indus from the Punjab which took the rail at Sukkur and Kotri during the year, as well as the imports which were not sent out of the province have both greatly diminished.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Hardinge.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will spend the summer at Home. She will sail from Bombay by the end of March and will be attended by Captain Astor, A.D.C. The steamer has not yet been fixed.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Parade Service at the Colaba Memorial Church at 10 a.m. on Sunday. Afterwards their Excellencies visited the Colaba Station Hospital and were shown round the wards and the Operation Room, and expressed themselves as being very pleased with every thing they saw. On Saturday night there was a dinner party at Government House at which the following were present:—Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Justice Beaman, Sir Charles Armstrong, Lady Armstrong, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., Mrs. Carmichael, Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Lady Mehta, Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. V. J. Patel, The Archdeacon of Bombay, Mrs. Barham, Miss Clougher, Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N. Mrs. Lumsden, Monsieur Halil Halid Bey, Senhor Alfredo Casanova Mrs. Casanova, Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Miss Abell, Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther Mrs. Lowther, Commander E. W. Huddleston, Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., Mrs. Watson, Mr. F. C. Griffith, Mrs. Griffith, Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Mrs. Bharucha, Mr. A. H. Froom, Mrs. Froom, Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. D. S. Johnston, R.E., Dr. H. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. Loch Trever.

A Distinction and a Difference.

The following appeared in a Reuter's telegram from Bombay in the English papers on November 18th:—

The "Bombay Chronicle," in a strongly-worded article on the subject, declares that every self-respecting Indian, instead of desiring to assert British citizenship, will be justified in regarding it as a dishonourable thing. The exigencies of the cable have produced an abbreviation which does not correctly represent what was actually said by us. We said that, under the circumstances stated, "every self-respecting Indian, instead of desiring to assert his British citizenship would cease to regard it as an honourable thing." To say that the possession of British citizenship would cease to be an honour to Indians, in their own eyes, if it failed to secure for them the ordinary rights of citizenship in a British colony, is a very different thing from saying that British citizenship would in itself become dishonourable.

Rajah of Cochin's Abdication.

Of the numerous Native States of India, important or insignificant, few in recent years have striven so earnestly to set their administrative house in order or evinced such a capacity for development as the small State of Cochin. Her progress towards administrative improvement and her moral and material advancement which began in the days of Dewan Sankunni Menon, C.S.I., have been rapid and have continued with unprecedented vigour under the rule of His Highness the present Rajah. The G.C.S.I. bestowed on His Highness on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of 1903, and the raising of his salute two years ago from seventeen to nineteen guns may be regarded as an express acknowledgment by the paramount Power of the progressive character of his rule, and a well-deserved recognition of the present efficient management of his State.

Recent Reforms.

The news that His Highness intends to abdicate shortly is somewhat inexplicable and will be generally regretted. His Highness celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Christmas, the event being marked by unparalleled demonstrations of joy by his subjects. His Highness carries his sixty years lightly and looks remarkably hale and hearty. A *persona grata* with the Madras and Supreme Governments, he is no less conspicuous for his staunch loyalty to the King-Emperor than for the spirit of enlightened progress which has marked his rule. The introduction of a State railway, the construction of a forest tramway, the scientific working of the forests, the timber of which is amongst the most valuable of Cochin's products, the separation of revenue and magisterial function, the reorganisation or introduction of various State departments, the institution of Municipalities and an industrial survey of the State, the improvement of fisheries and of all branches of education,—are some of the more important measures of administration reform introduced by His Highness.

A Successful Dewan.

Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S., the Dewan, who was His Highness' right-hand man in the work of reform during the past quinquennium is also, it is said, relinquishing his office in March next. Mr. Henry Bruce who published his "Letters from Malabar" a few years, ago gave expression to his enthusiastic admiration of Mr. Banerji's successful administration by referring to him as "the Young Curzonian Premier of the State." It is probable that the Rajah's intention to abdicate,—an unusual step among Indian princes,—is due to family reasons, the numerous junior princes and princesses of the family having been long known to look askance at his progressive methods. To them, as to Sir John David Rees, a former British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, it is not apparent why people who are happy and lightly taxed, should be reformed whether they will or not," while in many respects the sister states of Cochin and Travancore "are ahead of British India in civilisation."

Maharaja Holkar's Marriage.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Tukaji Rao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore, was married last evening at the New Palace, Indore, to Miss Indirabai, grand-daughter of Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, J.P., of Bombay. His Highness, who celebrated his 24th birthday on 13th of November last, ascended the *masnad* of his father, Maharaja Shivaji Rao, on January 31st 1913, when the later abdicated the throne in favour of the present Maharaja. His Highness Tukaji Rao has two children, Prince Balasaheb and Princess Manorama, by the first wife who arrived in Bombay on 28th November with the Prince and Princess, after their European tour, undertaken on medical advice.

Sir N. Chandavarkar in Bombay.

Sir Narayenrao Chandavarkar, Dewan of Indore, who came down to Bombay last week, conducted Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir on Sunday evening before a crowded, congregation. Sir Narayan will be among the speakers at to-morrow's meeting in the Town Hall.

The Cherniavsky's Recitals.

In spite of the disappointment suffered by the public through the non-appearance of Miss Maud Allan, we have no doubt that there will be a large audience at the Royal Opera House this evening to greet the popular Cherniavskys, the talented musicians, whose recitals in Bombay are always a sure attraction. Concerts by the famous trio, at popular prices, will be given to-night, to-morrow and on Thursday, and their many admirers will do well to take advantage of one of these occasions as we are informed that this is likely to be the last occasion for many years that they will perform in Bombay. Those who had already booked their seats for the Allan-Cherniavsky season can use these tickets but may obtain a refund of half the value on application to Messrs. Rose and Co., or at the Royal Opera House.

A Pearl Story.

The existing financial crisis and slump in the local pearl market recalls a romantic incident which occurred about a decade ago, in connection with the strange little internal excrescence associated with the oyster, and which appeals so widely to the decorative instincts of human frailty. A couple of Arab worthies were fishing with hand-lines from a "dug-out" up the Persian Gulf, in the vicinity of the pearl grounds. One of them fouled his book on the bottom, and in his efforts to clear it dislodged a stone to which was affixed an ordinary sized oyster. On opening up the bivalve a little later, a pearl was found, which the fisherman in due course took to the local bazaar to dispose of, expecting to realize anything up to the equivalent of about eight annas. The fates, however, were propitious for, during the preliminary haggle which inevitably supervenes before a transaction of this kind approaches finality, a passing wayfarer pulled up, attracted by the noise, and began to take an active part in the prospective deal. The poor fisherman from this stage had very little to do with the main issue, and sat on his haunches merely listening attentively to the wordy arguments engaged in between the two buyers.

"Of Purest Ray Serene."

An Armenian, of the better class, who happened to be passing, interrogated the fisherman regarding the dispute, and being apprised of the particulars, stepped forward and demanded an inspection of the pearl. This obtrusion on the Armenian's part was attended with most fortuitous results, the price of the gem going up by leaps and bounds, until its price eventually touched Rs. 200 at the impromptu road-side auction. The hitherto inert, apathetic fisherman now began to realize that he was in possession of what was to him a priceless treasure, and being galvanised into action either through fear or joy put an end to all further disputations and barter by seizing his pearl and making off to his humble home as fast as he could conveniently go. After a few days' of anxiety, lurking about in hiding, the fisherman succeeded in getting a deck passage to Bombay in the capacity of a syce to an Arab horse dealer who was taking a batch of horses over for sale. On arrival at Bombay, through the friendly offices of the Arab dealer, the fisherman was brought into contact with the late Mr. Ahmed Mishari, a well-known pearl merchant residing at Byculla, who had the gem consigned to Paris for sale. Within three months the pearl was disposed of for £6,000, probably a record for a single pearl.

The First Anaesthetist.

The fact that the glowworm anaesthetises its prey before eating it has been discovered by M. Henri Fabre, the great French entomologist. His story of the glowworm, "the first user of anaesthetics," is told in the current number of the "Century Magazine." The principal prey of the glowworm is the snail, which it "chloroforms, rivalling in the process the wonders of modern surgery." The glowworm examines its prey for a moment, and then "draws" its weapon, two mandibles, bent back into a powerful hook, very sharp, and as thin as a hair. It repeatedly taps the snail with this instrument. Half a dozen taps deprive the snail of all power of movement, and the glowworm proceeds to devour it, or, rather, to drink it, for the glowworm has the power of converting the snail's body gradually into a liquid. M. Fabre experimented on a snail which has been thus anaesthetised, and found it quite insensible to the pricks of a needle. After two or three days, however, it recovered consciousness. A cold douche hastened its recovery.

City Mortality Returns.

One attack of plague and two deaths and one attack of cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 75, as compared with 80 of the corresponding period of 1912, and 78 of 1911. A clean bill of health as regards plague, small-pox and of health as regards plague, small-pox and cholera was reported during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Sunday last. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 80 of the corresponding period of last year and 113 of 1911.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

NEW PRESIDENT TO BE APPOINTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Arthur, President of the Weights and Measures Committee, will resign his seat on the Supreme Council. He is proceeding Home on leave and the question of his successor on the Commission is now under consideration.

JAPANESE NAVAL PROGRAMME

THREE BATTLE-CRUISERS TO BE BUILT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Dec. 7.

The new programme of naval construction provides for three battle-cruisers.

INCOMING MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Dec. 8.

The P. and O. Persia, with the outward mails of the 28th ult. left for Bombay at 1 a.m., to-day.

ULSTER SETTLEMENT.

NATIONALISTS WILLING TO GO FURTHER THAN HALF-WAY.

MR. DEVLIN'S CONDITIONAL OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Devlin, M.P., leader of the extreme Nationalists, speaking at Rathdrum yesterday, said that if the principle of an Irish Parliament were conceded the Nationalists would go a great deal further than half-way to meet the Unionists in Ireland. They did not want separation.

ARMS IN ULSTER.

CUSTOMS VIGILANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Customs authorities in Ulster are very active, scouring the coasts on bicycles to prevent gun-running.

The situation is not without its ludicrous side. The police at Port Rush, learning of the arrival of a consignment of arms, hurried to the station and opened the cases amid the jeers of the crowd, to find that they contained dummy wooden guns destined for the local boy scouts.

Exciting scenes took place yesterday during a fire in Belfast at a garage belonging to a local storebroker. A quantity of cartridges were stored there and continuous explosions ensued for twenty minutes. Showers of debris prevented the approach of firemen, one of whom was badly injured.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

GLUTTED LABOUR MARKETS PROVIDE SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A telegram to "The Times" from Toronto says Government may avail itself of a clause in the Immigration Act empowering it by Order in Council to forbid the entrance of all labourers and artisans into British Columbian ports owing to the state of the labour market which is actually glutted.

An order, the journal adds, will not be issued without negotiations with the Imperial Government, as the Dominion desires to avoid any action contrary to the Japanese Treaty.

MRS. PANKHURST'S SUCCESSFUL THIRST STRIKE.

RELEASED IN A STATE OF PROSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Pankhurst was realised from prison, yesterday, in a state of prostration. The news of her release was received with wild enthusiasm at a suffragette meeting at Earl's Court, at which £14,000 was collected.

FACTIOUS ALBANIANS.

SEVERAL KILLED IN A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, Dec. 8.

A number were killed and wounded in a sanguinary faction fight between two Albanian clans at Skutari.

The International authorities intervened, whereupon the combatants retired outside the town and resumed the conflict.

TROUBLE ON MONGOLIAN BORDER.

MAHOMEDAN GENERAL REVOLTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.

It is reported that the Mohamedan General Maanliang has revolted in Kansu and has a following of 20,000.

N. S. W. GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LABOURITE MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 7.

In the general elections 40 Labourites and 32 Liberals have been elected on the first ballot. Three seats are still doubtful. There will be fifteen second ballots. The Labourite Prime Minister, Mr. Holman, anticipates a final majority of five.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is reported that the underwriters are saddled with more than half of the new four millions 4 per cent. Canadian Government loan.

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTLOOK.

FURTHER COERCION ALLEGED.

STRIKERS FORCED TO WORK ON PLANTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

In reply to inquiries asking for particulars about the present position, Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Ritch dated Durban, 6th instant:—

"Impossible to furnish the precise figures asked. Gaols full at Durban, Maritzburg and Verulam. Large numbers coerced back to work on mines and plantations without being tried. Others sentenced are working on the mines as prisoners. Impossible to ascertain what is happening on many estates because access is refused. Numbers of deserters from employers seeking food and protection. Strike spirit still wide-spread, renewal likely where is quiet now."

MR. GOKHALE'S MOVEMENTS.

COLONIAL AND INDIA OFFICES IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

No further news has been received from South Africa and the opinion in informed quarters is, that the situation remains unchanged.

It is understood that during the past six weeks Mr. Gokhale, has remitted no less than two lakhs of rupees for the support of the passive resisters. He hopes to send more by the end of this week. Mr. Gokhale expects that there will be no difficulty about the money requirements. A full statement of accounts will be published on the 30th December.

Mr. Gokhale is leaving Delhi for Calcutta to-night and will spend the last week of this month at Poona.

As regards South Africa, no official information is available. The emigration sections of the Commerce Department is now in full working order, and doubtless the whole question is engaging the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Private cables from London indicate that both the Colonial and India offices are in constant exchange of communications.

A LONDON PRESS INVESTIGATOR

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Johannesburg has been visiting Natal and investigating carefully the causes of the Indian troubles and the allegations of cruelty.

He has visited the Ballengeich and Burnside collieries and the coast sugar estates, and declares that the stories of cruelty are wholly untrue. Everything is in good order in the Indian compounds.

Indians on sugar estates in every case began either by threatening behaviour or by attacking the police.

The correspondent points out that the three pound tax originated with the Government of India in 1895, when a deputation from Natal visited India.

The Government of India proposed that Indians, upon the expiry of engagements, should have the option of re-engaging for two years at increased wages, or stay in Natal paying three pounds a year. Natal accepted the proposal which became law.

CALCUTTA LADIES' SYMPATHY.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

A meeting of Calcutta ladies was held yesterday at the Victoria Institute to express sympathy with the Indian sufferers in South Africa. The meeting was attended by ladies in large numbers which embraced all classes, creeds and denominations. Group pictures of Indian women sufferers in South Africa and of Mrs. Metab were distributed.

The proceedings commenced and terminated with a song. The speeches were in Bengali and from manuscript, though some of the ladies spoke extempore. The speeches were accentuated with expressions of sympathy for sufferers and indignation at the South African Government.

Among others who took part in the proceedings were Lady R. N. Mukerji, Mrs. J. C. Bose, Srimati Pryambada Debi, Mrs. R. S. Hossain, Mrs. M. M. Bose, Miss Kumudini Mitter and Srimati Kama Gupta, daughter of Mr. S. P. Sinha.

Four resolutions were adopted the first expressing sympathy for South African Indians in general and Indian ladies in particular. The second resolution supported the Indian leaders' resolution requesting the sending of a committee of enquiry to South Africa. The third resolution offered thanks to Lord Hardinge and the fourth urged upon the Secretaries of all the Ladies Societies to make money grants.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA CONCERT.

The Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, the well known Indian Academy of Music, gave a highly successful benefit concert in aid of the South African Indian Fund on last Saturday night, under the direction of Pundit Vishnu Digambar, the learned Principal of the institution. The concert, which was held in the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, was well patronised. Among the items in the programme of music were performances on the fiddle, *jalatarang*, and *tabla*. There was also a musical drill by members of the Vidyalaya. During the interval in the programme, Mr. B. G. Horniman addressed a few words of congratulation to the members of the Vidyalaya and, on behalf of the South African Fund Committee, thanked the Principal and the Vidyalaya for their patriotic action in coming to the aid of their suffering countrymen in South Africa.

RAJOT LADIES' MEETING.

KATHIAWAD, Dec. 4.

A public meeting of the ladies of Rajkot Town and Civil Station was held in the Rajkot State Middle School, (1) to collect funds to help the sufferers in S. Africa, (2) to express sympathy towards them, and admiration for the ladies who are suffering hardships and are showing self-sacrifice, courage and patience, and (3) to convey their deep gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for his recent sympathetic pronouncement on the South African question. Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson M.A., Sc.D. presided. The meeting was well attended. The following ladies spoke in support of the resolutions:—

Mrs. Munshi.
Mrs. Manekbai Kavi.
Mrs. Masurekar.
Mrs. Shroff.
Miss Shukla.
Miss Kevalram.
Mrs. Kotak.
Miss Kashibai Liladhar.
Mrs. Sirinbai Marker.
Mrs. Gokhale and Mrs. Bam.
Mrs. Hiralal Gandhi.
Mrs. Mathurabai.

The following resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and to send them when collected to Mr. S. N. Pandit, Chairman of the Public Meeting held on the 23rd November, to be forwarded to proper quarters:—

Resolution I—That the women of Rajkot Town and Civil Station in this public meeting assembled express their deep sympathy with the hardships which their countrymen and countrywomen in South Africa are suffering in their righteous efforts to uphold the honour of India. In particular they desire to express their heartfelt admiration for the great self-sacrifice, courage and patience which their country women in South Africa are showing in their struggle against the cruel disabilities, imposed on them by the South African Union Government, which strike at the honour of their womanhood, the sanctity of married life, and the natural rights of children.

Resolution II—That the women of Rajkot Town and Civil Station at this meeting assembled beg to convey their respectful and sincere thanks to H. E. the Viceroy Lord Hardinge for his deep sympathy and his recent strong pronouncement on the South African question.

Resolution III—That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy, to the British Indian Association Johannsburg, and to the Editor of "Indian Opinion" Phoenix.

Besides about Rs. 180 already subscribed by ladies to the fund started on 23rd November, Rs. 410-14-0 were subscribed at this meeting.

MEETING AT BASSEIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, Dec. 8.

Mr. Gopal Grishna Devdhar of the Servants of India Society addressed a public meeting here dealing with the main features of the South African Indian struggle and appealed for funds, to which a generous response was made. A Committee has been appointed to collect funds in the Taluka. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Passive Resistance Movement, conveying an expression of gratitude to the Viceroy and the Government of India for their bold and sympathetic support of the Indian cause and assuring public support.

U. S. AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

MR. PAGE ENUNCIATES THE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Speaking at the Savage Club, last night, and referring to the policy of the United States towards her neighbours, the American Ambassador said the United States had reached a stage in her development when she did not wish to acquire another foot of territory. She would, however, not consent to any sort of outside financial or industrial control over wealthy American nations.

DURBAR DAY CELEBRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

For the celebration of the Durbar Day next Friday Mr. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, has sent out Union Jacks to all aided and recognised schools in Bengal with printed instructions for the observance of the Durbar Day which is to be one of rejoicing in all schools throughout India.

Amos Farren and Deaken who were arrested a few days ago in Madras at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of Chaibassa for alleged breach of contract, were handed over to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the escort which had been sent down by the Bengal Police to take them to Calcutta.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

MRS. D. N. BAHADURJI'S FOURTH COLLECTION.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 24,884-14-3.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	20912	14	3
Messrs. Assir Veerjee and Sons	251	0	0
"Excursion party to Elephanta" ...	101	0	0
Mr. Margunal Jethanal	25	0	0
Mr. A. P. V. Ranjit	10	0	0
A dyer	5	0	0
Mr. E. R. Varsya	5	0	0
Dr. A. J. Shah	2	0	0
Mr. H. K. Bakshi	1	8	0
Sri Bai Baba	1	0	0
Mr. N. J. Nimkar	1	0	0
Mr. A. S. Chhaya	0	8	0
Through Mr. Chotalal N. Shroff: Mr. Naranbhai Keshavlal	125	0	0
Mr. Motilal Jamnadas	71	0	0
Mr. Sulemun Kasam	25	0	0
Mr. Tulsidas Hargowandas	11	0	0
Sympathizers—A. V. School	25	0	0
Mr. Baberbhan Pitamber	5	0	0
Mr. Chotalal Ambalal	3	0	0
Through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji (Fourth Instalment).			
H. H. The Yuveraj of Mysore	2,000	0	0
"A Parsee Gentleman"	200	0	0
"A Sympathiser"	151	0	0
Lady Chandawarkar	101	0	0
Mrs. Mulji Harridas	101	0	0
"A Friend"	100	0	0
Bai Pirojbai Ardeshir Palkhiwalla.	51	0	0
"Anonymous"	51	0	0
Staff of Messrs. Mulji Thakordas (Solicitors)	51	0	0
Mrs. Dattatraya L. Vaidya	50	0	0
Mrs. Rupabai Burjorji Patel	50	0	0
Mrs. Kalliandas Keshawdas	50	0	0
Mr. Manilal Gokulbhai	30	0	0
Mrs. Dharamsey Thacker	25	0	0
Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji	25	0	0
Mr. Narrotum Munji	25	0	0
Mr. Chaurbhuj Shiwjee	25	0	0
Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram	25	0	0
Mr. Jehangir H. Sorabji	25	0	0
Mr. R. R. Desai	20	0	0
Mr. S. S. Rangnekar	15	0	0
"Jolly"	15	0	0
Mrs. M. J. Tarachund	10	0	0
Mrs. Chandrakala Maneklal Jessaraj	10	0	0
Mr. J. T. Cambat	10	0	0
Mr. D. G. Dalvi	10	0	0
Mr. K. J. Dubash	10	0	0
Mr. Haji Ebrahim Giga	10	0	0
"H. T."	10	0	0
Mrs. D. P. Byramji	5	0	0
Mrs. J. P. Mehta	5	0	0
Mrs. B. G. Gagivala	5	0	0
Mrs. Anandibai Athivlekar	5	0	0
Mr. H. B. Tyabji	5	0	0
Mr. Jusuf Ahmud	5	0	0
Mr. Munji Mulji	5	0	0
Mr. J. D. Sukhia	5	0	0
"Chauffeur of Motor-car No. 1855".	5	0	0
Mrs. Chaudhari	3	0	0
Total Rs.	24,884	14	3

END OF STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS

DUBLIN STRIKERS NOT TO BE REINSTATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The strong hopes which were entertained of settling the Dublin strike were disappointed this morning when, after an all-night sitting, the negotiations broke down owing to the refusal of the masters to accept the demand for a complete reinstatement of strikers.

The English trade-unionists who had taken part in the proceedings have returned to London.

EMPLOYER'S VERSION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

An official statement issued by the Dublin employers says that an agreement was reached with the men on all points including the abandoning of sympathetic strikes. The men agreed not to strike without a ballot, while the transport workers were to be reorganised on Trades Union lines.

The reinstatement of strikers was the only outstanding question, and it led to the collapse of the negotiations at the last moment.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

MR. WHITNEY RESIGNS CAPTAINCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Whitney has withdrawn from the captaincy of the American polo team.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The death is announced of Cardinal Oreglia, senior Cardinal.

RADIOGRAMS FOR THE DONGOLA.

The Karachi radio office has been in touch with the transport Dongola since 11-30 p.m. on Sunday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 p.m. to-morrow at the usual rates.

RAJA OF COCHIN'S ABDICATION.

DEWAN TO VACATE OFFICE SHORTLY.

ELAYA RAJA TO SUCCEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The "Madras Mail" learns with regret that His Highness the Raja of Cochin intends abdicating in a few months' time. The "Gazette Extraordinary" announcing his intention was published on the 6th instant in the State.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S., Dewan, will relinquish his office at the end of March.

No appointment of his successor is likely to be made till after the installation of the Elaya Raja, and during the interval some temporary arrangement within the State is likely to be made.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEETING.

GOVERNMENT ADVISER'S OPENING ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 8.

The eighth meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held to-day when Mr. James Mackenna, officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, delivered the opening address. There were many distinguished visitors, including Sir John Atkinson, who welcomed the members and visitors on behalf of the Local Government.

Mr. Mackenna in a lengthy speech reviewed the work of the Department in the past year and said:—

"On our side, we have got beyond the stage of considering that the East has nothing to teach the West. We have learnt that we have to deal with an agricultural practice which is built on traditional custom of years and in which reside, though unexpressed and unexplained, deep scientific principles, the reasons for which are only gradually being elucidated. We have found that the only way to progress is a sympathetic appreciation of local conditions based on an accurate study of indigenous methods for which a good knowledge of language is essential and sympathetic co-operation with cultivators."

BENGAL ANARCHISM.

ARREST OF SUSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

In connection with the recent bomb discovery in Rajabazar and the political dacoities in Dacca the Faridpur C.I.D. Police are busy searching the houses of suspects. Five suspects have been arrested in Eastern Bengal. Yesterday two students were arrested in Calcutta. They are kept apart as it is believed one is an informer.

MORE BOMB LETTERS.

PRINCIPAL PARANJPYE THREATENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

Principal Paranjpye about ten days ago received a bomb letter similar to that received by Mr. Gokhale and Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea. The letter which is signed by a member of an anarchical association asks him to sever his connection with all Government institutions and join the Nationalist party. Principal Paranjpye who thinks it must have come from the Punjab has already sent it to the Police Commissioner for investigation.

OUR YULE-TIDE MISSIVES.

EXCELLENT WORK BY G. P. O.

The Indian Christmas mails for the British Isles and other parts of the globe were despatched from Bombay on Saturday.

The work of handling the hundreds of thousands of letters, papers and cards was most onerous, but it says something for the excellent work of the postal officials that it was not necessary to call in outside labour. When the rush was at its height mail clerks from all the other departments of the Bombay G. P. O., were brought in to assist.

Here are some instructive figures, relating to the whole of India.

The ordinary weekly mail, consisting of unregistered letters, papers, post-cards, and so on, despatched from India to England and foreign countries, amounted to 1,716 bags, containing 420,000 separate packages.

The Christmas mail, consisting of similar articles, despatched from India to England and foreign countries, amounted to 1,238 bags, containing 980,000 separate article.

These figures give some idea of the tremendous work involved in dealing with Christmas cards and letters sent by the people in India to other parts of the world. Of the figures given about, half were dealt with by the Bombay G. P. O.

Although the Christmas mail from Home is beginning to come in even now, the heaviest rush will be on December 19th, when the P. and O. mail steamer arrives at Bombay.

Quite a number of Native Chiefs will visit Delhi this winter and some of them will be in the new capital by midwinter. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner will reach Dehi by the 11th instant, and make a brief stay.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

MR. SETHNA RESIGNS HIS POST.

Mr. R. D. Sethna has resigned his post as Provisional Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank and Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General of Bombay, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Slater took charge of his office yesterday.

In connection with the movement to reconstruct the Bank, Mr. Vithaldass J. Parukh, Deputy-Manager of the Bank has proposed a scheme, which he says should be acceptable to both the depositors and the shareholders, particularly the latter, as he observed that if the Bank remained in liquidation it will mean perfect ruin to them, because, besides losing their paid up capital they will have to pay the full amount of calls. Mr. Parukh's scheme is as follows: (1) a fresh call of Rs. 30 per share be made; (2) the depositors be paid eight annas in a rupee in cash before December, 1914 and preference shares of four per cent. for four annas and the depositors be asked to renounce their claim for the balance of the remaining four annas; (3) the balance that will remain from the assets after paying the depositors eight annas in cash be carried to the reserve fund and (4) the capital be reduced to 45 lakhs and the shares be made fully paid up.

It is hoped that this scheme will be fully considered at to-morrow's meeting convened by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

KARACHI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

"The Phoenix" says:—We stated in a previous issue that the Hon. Harchandrai was on his rounds in the mofussil to collect funds for the Karachi Congress. We are glad to be able to say that as a result of his endeavours and the pressing appeals of the Treasurer, Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha, there is a fair prospect of a tolerably decent sum of money being received in the near future. Although, the congress authorities appear to be confident of the promised subscriptions being received in time, we for our part cannot get over our scepticism until we are definitely informed that moneys have been paid into the Bank of Bombay or to the Treasurer at Karachi. The work at Karachi is making steady headway. We understand that there was great difficulty in making arrangements for furniture as most, if not all, of the local suppliers of furniture had combined and were demanding terms which were considered exorbitant. But the difficulty is overcome and all furniture required for the residence of delegates and the Pandal has been arranged for. The cabby is now giving trouble. He expects that the demand for his cab will be as great as when His Majesty the King-Emperor came here as Prince of Wales, and is therefore holding out. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that a motorbus and two motor cars have already been engaged for the Congress work which with the addition of the tram cars will adequately meet the demand. The construction of the pandal is proceeding without interruption.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES FOR BOMBAY DELEGATES.

The Local Secretary of the Congress sends us the following for the information of persons intending to attend the forthcoming Congress at Karachi, which is to be held on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant:—

1. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will issue Christmas concession return tickets from December, 1913, to 15th January, 1914, at two-thirds of the Ordinary fare to first and second-class passengers only.

2. Following are the Ordinary passage fares from Bombay to Karachi:—

	With Food.	Without Food.
First Class.		
Single	Rs. 60	Rs. 46
Return	Rs. 108	Rs. 82-13-0
Second Class.		
Single	Rs. 30	Rs. 23
Return	Rs. 60	Rs. 46
Deck.		
Single	Rs. 8-8-0	Rs. 7
Return	Rs. 17	Rs. 14

3. Steamers leave Bombay for Karachi as follows:—

Mondays (weekly) at 11 a.m., *via* Porebunder, Devarka and Cutch Mandvie, arriving Karachi on Wednesday, morning at 8 a.m.

Tuesdays (weekly) in the afternoon, *via* Verawal and Mangrole, arriving Karachi, on Thursday afternoon.

Thursday (weekly) at 9 a.m., *via* Cutch Mandvie, arriving Karachi on Saturday morning at about 8 a.m.,

Fridays (weekly) at 6 a.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail Steamer, direct arriving Karachi Saturday evening.

4. Passangers usually embark from No. 14 Shed Victoria Dock as under:—

Mondays and Tuesdays at 10 a.m., Thursdays at 8 a.m., and Fridays at 4-30 a.m., on day of sailing or previous night between 8 and 10 p.m.

5. It will be necessary to apply to the Company, early for passage to enable the Company, to reserve accommodation by the steamer the passengers decides to travel by.

6. The Company's steamers sail from Karachi to Bombay as follows:—

Mondays (weekly) at 5 p.m., *via* Cutch Mandvie, Dwarka and Porebunder, arriving Bombay on Wednesday morning at about 10 a.m.

Thursday (weekly) at 11 p.m., direct with English Mails and passengers for transhipment to homeward bound P and O. steamers, arriving Bombay on Saturday morning at about 8 a.m.

Thursday (weekly) in the afternoon *via* Verawal and Mangalore, arriving Bombay, on Saturday afternoon.

Fridays (weekly) in the afternoon, *via* Cutch Mandvie, arriving Bombay on Sunday at about 11 a.m.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

LARKIN'S WEEK.

AN OVATION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE'S VISIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

This has been Mr. Larkin's week. A remarkable tribute from the English Labour world in Manchester prepared the way for his appearance in the Albert Hall on Wednesday evening. It was an extraordinary gathering. The capacity of the huge auditorium was strained to the utmost. Ten thousand people got in, and it is probable that another 20,000 made the attempt and were disappointed. This result was due not entirely to Mr. Larkin. He was, it is true, sprung into a remarkable position in the Labour movement or, as Mr. George Lansbury would say, into the Labour rebellion. But the profound feeling stirred throughout the country comes at least as much from the prevalent conviction that the strike in Dublin has revealed a terrible state of affairs among the workers, and from the widespread resentment at the police outrages, the imprisonment of strikers and the attitude of the Government towards the sedition-mongers of Ulster. Anyhow, there is Mr. Larkin, given a tremendous send-off for his crusade in England; welcomed by deep-throated multitudes, and supported, in a manner and measure that are extremely significant by a large number of the intellectual and spiritual leaders of modern England,—from Mr. W. B. Yeats and Mr. G. K. Chesterton to the Bishop of Oxford.

There can be no doubt at all about the appeal that Mr. Larkin's personality makes. He is a man of immense emotional force. His speech at the Albert Hall, however, was a surprise. His rising, at a critical moment, when a mob of students were attempting to break up the meeting, quelled the disorder almost in an instant, and the ten thousand gave him a welcome such as few popular leaders have had in London during the present generation. But in speaking he showed an astonishing inability to keep to the point, a lack of continuity hardly to be surpassed. He may, of course, have been deadly tired. Very likely he was; and after all the discontinuity of his long address did not greatly trouble his hearers. What did trouble them, quite evidently, was his constant insistance upon the urgency of Home Rule. He confessed himself almost ready to forgive the Liberal Government its enormities in respect of Labour because it was sticking to its pledges about Home Rule. It was, he announced, surprisingly for him, far more important that the Bill should pass than that the Dublin strike should succeed. No doubt the majority of the English Labour parties are with Mr. Larkin in the matter of Home Rule; but they have been so incensed by the Government and by the attitude of the Nationalist members that they were, apparently, prepared to sacrifice Home Rule and everything else, including the new resounding Land policy, for the sake of getting the Government hammered. It is difficult to say what is likely to be the effect of Mr. Larkin's campaign. He has great power, and is at the moment a tremendous personal force. But many people in the Albert Hall on Wednesday, listening to the speech and observing the orator, felt that his is not the kind of appeal to impress the English trade unionists in any marked degree. We shall see.

MR. CHURCHILL AND OTHERS.

For the rest, the week has been of little account so far as Home politics are concerned. The threatened postal strike is believed to have been averted. Lord Lansdowne, almost the only estimable leader left to the Opposition, has been timorously holding out the olive branch in respect of Ulster. Mr. Churchill has once again been justifying those who advise us to keep our eye upon him. For all his professions, he is augmenting the naval expenditure to an unheard of extent. What is going to happen to the Navy estimates, and to Mr. Churchill? Can he continue at the Admiralty? Can he remain a Liberal Minister? Or is he making tracks once more towards his old allies? Will he, as one of his colleagues in the Cabinet is reported to have said, cross the floor of the House on a Dreadnought?

ROYAL VISITORS.

London in particular and England generally will not pine for want of Royal visitors during the next six months. Queen Victoria of Spain, whose health has unfortunately just broken down while on a visit to Paris, hopes to be well enough to pay a private visit with King Alphonso to her Majesty's mother, Princess Henry of Battenburg within the next fortnight. Then it is expected that the King and Queen of Italy will visit King George and Queen Mary early in the new year. In the meanwhile the heir to the Austrian Throne and his wife are enjoying typically English country life at Windsor Castle. The Austrian Archduke is an excellent shot, though he does not attain to quite the high standard of the King of England. Every day there has been a shooting party in the great forest of Windsor and big bags have been the result. I hear from a correspondent that the Castle which is certainly one of the most impressive feudal buildings in Europe has much impressed the Imperial visitor; especially is the Austrian heir delighted with that wonderful view of the valley of the Thames, which is one of Windsor's greatest charms. I had almost spoken of our Imperial visitors, for though the Archduke's wife is morganatic and only recognised as wife and not imperial by the Emperor Francis Joseph, she has been treated by King George and Queen Mary exactly as though she were of Imperial rank, and this, added to the comparative simplicity of life at the English Court, has been one of the charms of the present visit of the illustrious guest. After Windsor the Archduke and his wife will honour the Duke and Duchess of Portland at Welbeck. There, indeed, the Austrian Prince will have ample opportunities of enjoying the best of English sport.

ENGLISH OPERA.

In the meanwhile the Queen of Norway, our own Princess Maud, is staying with Queen Alexandra. In view of what I had to say last week, it is pleasant to be able to announce the fact that our Queen Dowager, accompanied by Queen Maud and the Princess Victoria, filled the Royal box at a performance of Mr. Raymond Roze's "Joan of Arc" at Covent Garden this week. Afterwards Mr. Roze was sent for and Her Majesty offered her congratulations, not only on the charm of the composition and magnificence of production, but on his courageous work generally in favour of English opera. I have seen "Joan of Arc," which if not a classic is certainly a very interesting production, and I also saw Mr. Roze's production of "Lohengrin" in English on Saturday last. Mr. John Coates in the leading part was disappointing, suggesting more the tenor of Italian opera, than the deeper note suitable to Wagner. On the other hand the characters generally were well and impressively rendered, and the production was grand and artistic. It is an open secret that we Londoners owe this musical treat to the generosity of a member of the great Bristol House of Tobacco manufacturers, Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills. The philanthropy and public spirit of that family I have referred to more than once in the course of these letters.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has much to compensate him in the affliction that has clouded his old age. Even the bitterest political enemies, foes whom he fought with unswerving vigour, have shewn a respect and appreciation of his good qualities that might never had been expressed, had he still been in the fighting line. This week has been celebrated the silver wedding of Birmingham's greatest citizen and congratulations have arrived at Highbury in shoals. The name of Mr. Chamberlain's residence near Birmingham, by the way, is due to the fact that a great part of the Right Honorable genleman's boyhood was spent in the London suburb of Highbury. Previously the family had dwelt at Camberwell, and I well remember the descriptions that an old lady, who had been a friend of the family, used to give of the headstrong boy who was eventually to occupy so distinguished a position among his countrymen. This lady was a great personage among the Unitarians, to which religious community all the Chamberlain family belong. She was fond of describing the days when Mr. Chamberlain was a young teacher in the Sunday School at the Unitarian church in Fetter Lane, Fleet Street. Mrs. Chamberlain is the ex-colonial Secretary's third wife. She is of American birth and as Miss Endicott bore a name that belonged to the very cream of old English settler families. She has certainly proved an ideal wife to the distinguished statesman. When first she arrived at Highbury, there were not wanting those signs of disapproval with which a new stepmother so often has to meet, but the innate charm and tact of Highbury's new mistress soon won the affection and esteem of all. Apart from politics Mr. Chamberlain has two passions, orchids and children. In old days his happiest moments were spent in showing some of his little visitors round his orchid houses. Just now his son Austen's heir is an absorbing interest.

OXFORD POLITICS AND CAMBRIDGE LITERATURE.

Mr. Lloyd George is visiting the Oxford Union, once described by an eminent statesman as the cradle of the House of Commons. Disraeli drew a picture of the famous University Debating Society, I think in Coningsby, and I well remember his reference to the late Sir William Harcourt under the name of "Hortensius." That eloquent opponent, Dizzy described as "the greatest debater he had ever heard." There was always a strong undercurrent of admiration for Disraeli in Sir William Harcourt, and no doubt the astute Tory leader thought that a little flattery might go far to attract Sir William to his own side of the House. Gladstone, himself was among the earliest members, though, I believe, he was never actually president. Some of the presidents of the Oxford Union, from whom much had been expected, proved somewhat of a disappointment in after life, notably the late Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whom contemporaries prophesied would be Prime Minister of England. Great lawyers had their earliest experience at the world-famous debating club including the late Earl of Selbourne, afterward Lord Chancellor. He it was who presided forty years ago over the jubilee festival, while one of the latest of its pupils to enter the front rank of public life, is Mr. F. E. Smith, the hope of the rank and file of the Unionist party.

Sir A. T. Quiller Couch, well-known as a writer under the preudonym of "Q" is professor of English Literature at Cambridge. Now, thanks to his connection with journalism, "Q's" lectures are lightened by a topical touch that give them a special interest to his pupils in particular and the world in general. It may not be known on your side that the debate over Miss Maud Allan in India, is quite equalled by the controversy over Miss Gaby Delys in England. That charming dancer's performances at the Palace Theatre have been denounced as indecent by many people, including prominent Churchmen, led by the Bishop of Kensington. Amid the many advocates of the much-abused French lady, many have talked nonsense. Not the least of the offenders in this respect is Mr. Bernard Shaw whose contributions to the defence have certainly not been up to his usual intellectual standard. But "Q" has come to the rescue; a veritable "tower of strength." He pointed out to his pupils at Cambridge that we nearly lost Shakespeare through our tendency to outbursts of extreme puritanism. Queen Elizabeth, like her brother, King Edward VI, signalised the opening of a new reign, by inhibiting stage plays. "Q" invited his hearers to share with him the pensive speculation. "How much of English literature, had she not relented, would exist to-day for a King Edward VII professor to talk about?" Certainly the works of Shakespeare would not. "Q" considers that so impressive a thought as that deserves the attention of Bishops as well as Kings. Yet the banning of plays is but a small part of the attacks that have been made on literature from time to time. On the other hand I am inclined to think "Q," like others before him made an attack on the priests of the Middle ages, that was rather one-sided. Whatever the mediaeval and ancient Church did to handicap new writers, it must be remembered that to them we owe the preservation of much that was best in the old. At its worst the Church's offences were mild compared with the ruthlessness of the Cromwell spirit.

MATTERS SOCIAL AND THEATRICAL.

There is a new night club in London, known as Murray's. This is one of the superior, respectable kind, like the Cabaret, but run more with a view to general dancing than is this latter. It is founded by the proprietors of the "Cosmopolitan" in Rupert Street, the oldest of the new class of night club. The Cosmopolitan is much frequented by members of the Music Hall profession, and though the gilded youth of the West End saunters in from time to time it is more the serious place of amusement of the professional, than the habitue of the idle man of means. Of course there are many night clubs of a lower class in London, but these socially and morally are no better than were the old haunts of dissipation and vice that have always existed in the Metropolis. It must be confessed that the introduction of a better class of night entertainment where young men can enjoy the lighter side of life without mixing with criminal men and dissolute women has done a great deal of good. It is gratifying to know that while there is practically no drunkenness in the better class of these rendezvous, even in the less reputable there has been a great falling off in that particular vice.

While dealing with such matters as night clubs, it is well to point out another direction in which a reaction has set in the current opinions of a few years ago. Quite a little flutter has been caused among the clergy by a pronouncement on the part of Dr. Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of York. His Grace has generally been reckoned a High Churchman and it is particularly among that section of the clergy that his statement has caused comment. Dr. Lang has put in a strong plea for the sporting parsons and has spoken on behalf of hunting generally. As to his subtle reasonings, by which one almost begins to think that Reynard looks forward to the day when his "brush" and head will be the only remaining portion of his much pursued self, I do not feel sufficiently intellectual to follow it.

As I write to catch the mail, there is being held at the Albert Hall the annual Tea party on behalf of the Theatrical Ladies Guild, an association that carries out as much genuine practical charity as any other philanthropic institution of the kind. "Tea and tattle" are the prime attraction of this entertainment, but it would be strange if more elaborate amusement did not result from a gathering of so much thespian talent as there is just now at the Albert Hall; and cotillons and tangoes are items in a programme quite elaborate in its way. All that is beautiful and graceful at the West End theatres will take its share in the cotillon, twenty couples of known repute descending a staircase designed on lines that are popular at more than one theatre in the West End. Apart from participators in the dancing, there are assisting in various ways an army of stage celebrities ranging from Lottie Venne and Mrs. Langtry to such recent stars as Miss Marie Lahr. Tea will not constitute the solo beverage, well-known actors having undertaken the management of what soldiers would call a "canteen."

MOTOR FATALITY.

ELDERLY PARSI'S SAD FATE

At the morgue yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Mr. Rustomjee Maneckji Mulla Feroze, a Parsi aged sixty years.

The deceased it was stated had alighted from a tram car at the junction of Charni Road and Grant Road when motor car No. 2,345 belonging to Mr. Mahomed Wahab Misri and driven by Shehriar B. Irani came up from behind the mud guard of the car striking the deceased and knocking him down. The driver, Irani, said at the inquest that he was driving from Charni Road to Grant Road at 7-30 p.m. on the 4th inst. At the junction of these roads there was a tram car standing and he drove slowly alongside the car as passengers were alighting. Suddenly he heard an alarm raised that a man had been run over so he came to a stop and looking round saw the deceased lying on the ground. The driver could not tell how the deceased had fallen but he was sure that his car did not strike him nor pass over his body. He did not know if the deceased had fallen before his car passed him. The deceased was carried to a bench by several people who gathered on the spot and was attended to by Dr. K. N. Sahiar. A slight scratch was noticed on the deceased's finger which witness dressed, but there were no other marks of injuries.

The driver of the motor Shehriar Irani approached the deceased to see what was wrong when the latter said he had no complainant to make and did not blame anyone.

Some brandy was administered to the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of death from cerebral hoemorrhage caused by being accidentally knocked down by a motor car.

THE MAHIM FAIR.

The Annual Mahim Fair which lasts for ten days and is usually well patronised by Bombay people opens on the 12th, inst. and will continue till the 21st instant. A special train service on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is opened to enable the Bombay residents to go to the Fair and return at a late hour in the morning.

A WIDOW ROBBED.

Amerbhai a Mahomedan widow reports that ornaments of the value of Rs. 165 were stolen from her cupboard in her room at Bengalpura.

AB HINDU CONFERENCE.

SITTING IN AMBALLA.

PRESIDENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

(Associated Press.)

AMBALA CITY, Dec. 7.

The Punjab Hindu Conference opened here at midday to-day with music and prayers, in a spacious handsome pavilion, in the presence of over 1,510 visitors and delegates representing all districts. Nearly 500 ladies attended.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Rai Mudlidhar, in welcoming the delegates said that the chief idea of the Sabha and annual conferences was to unify the Hindu race, to arrest decline and disruption and to stimulate the progressive effect. All Hindus should guard against de-Hinduising influences and should be Hindus first, and everything else afterwards.

SUFFERING BRETHERN.

"We cannot" he continued "forget our brethren suffering heroically in South Africa, North America, and within our own borders in the N. W. F. Provinces; and Ayodhia prisoners also demand our loving help to secure their release. Let us be loyal and respectful to Government in approaching it for redress. The British Raj is all for our good, and on it depends our future." The Chairman held up for imitation the local leader Lala Banarsidas who has given 1½ lakhs for industrial education.

RAI KIDARNATH'S ADDRESS.

Rai Kidarnath M.A., lately District Judge, who has added to his great popularity by recently resuscitating the Hindu College at Delhi, which was moribund, was then elected president of the Conference. His address was mainly taken up with exhortation not to lose heart owing to the all round lamenable decline, as the past ideals and present efforts must help the future progress. If Hindus have fallen low, their means of rise were very high. The Hindu intellect was still sound as shown by such Punjabis as Prof. Ramchand, author of "Maxima Minima," Rai Hukamchand author of "Res Judicate," Rai Ralaram, Chief Engineer, etc., not to speak of illustrious Hindus of other parts.

HINDU DECLINE.

In the decade of 1901-1911 Hindus declined about 8 lakhs in the Punjab, while Moslems increased about 10,000 and Christians over a lakh. Colonel Mookerjee's note of warning should not be lost. He suggested remedies to check the threatened extinction, Hindu society having numerous doors of exit but none of admission, discouragement of early marriage, spreading of the knowledge of simple rules of health such as those bearing on infant mortality, keeping of cows, every village to have "Goshalas" for healthy good cows, also milk being the chief food of Hindus its production should be increased thus also increasing the grazing lands by Government help; moving loyally for Government sympathy, for non-Hindu co-operation to stop cow killing which caused more pain to Hindus than anything else promoting of physical culture, preventing falling away from Hinduism owing to ignorance of Hindu religion by preaching and recitation, reconverting of fallen Hindus opening of orphanages specially in areas of chronic famine, teaching of simple crafts and arts to widows, giving them self supporting education, and helping them to remarry if found inclined, and treating the so called depressed classes with due regard.

GURU GOVIND'S BANNER.

Continuing the President said that the Moslem artisans of to-days were mostly decendants of Hindu converts and unless the depressed class were looked after they would shake the dust of Hindu society off their feet becoming its bitter foes. These very depressed had fought for Hinduism under Guru Govind's banner, they should by all means receive due recognition. The President then referred to the measures necessary for utilising the services of the "Sadhus" for the good of society and expressed approval of Babu Sukhbir Singh's proposal in the U. P. Legislative Council.

QUESTION OF COW PROTECTION.

After the recess following the President's address the sitting held was attended by 200 delegates and about 2,000 lady and gentleman visitors.

The proceedings were marked by enthusiasm as the two subjects dealt with appealed to all classes of the Punjab Hindus.

The first resolution regarding cow protection was moved by Swami Balkrishna, seconded by Muniji Maharaj, a Jaina Sadhu, and supported by the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Muniji in seconding the resolution, remarked that the Jainas Sikhs and Aryas formed component parts of the Hindu body politic and were inseparable from it.

Mr. Sukhbir Singh said that the Government was feeling the need of cow protection for agricultural purposes. The Burmese dry meat trade was responsible for the slaughter of thousands of cattle and agricultural stock and milk, ghee, etc., forming the nourishing food of the Hindus were becoming dear.

The second resolution was about the necessity for and the means to be adopted for strengthening the feeling of Hindu nationality and was moved by Lala Gopal Chand Secretary of the Punjab Hindu Sabha. He recounted the work done by the Sabha, including the forming of a Hindu plague hospital when the pest raged, distribution of flour to distressed Hindus during the famine, the compiling of an index of the sources of Hindu history, repairing of temples and maturing measures for reforming abuses in religious endowments, maintaining a first class girls school, organising preaching at Hindu centres, arranging the celebration of national festivals, and memorialising the Government regarding Hindu grievances.

DECREASE IN HINDU POPULATION.

AMBALLA, Dec. 8.

The second day's gathering at the Hindu Conference was even larger than yesterday's, not a single seat being vacant, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Clarke and the Sessions Judge Mr. Lerosignal attended. Resolutions were passed regarding the alarming decrease in the Hindu population, encouragement of Ayurvedic medicine, better and more sympathetic treatment of the depressed classes, promotion of technical education, compilation of an authentic history of Hindus, and need of legislation to prohibit sale of cigarettes to juveniles as has been done in the Sikh states.

APPEAL TO LADIES.

In putting the first mentioned resolution to the vote the President directly appealed to the several hundred ladies present to exert their unbounded influence towards the removal of evils such as early marriage, want of female education, insensate hoarding of jewellery, and falling away from the old simple religious life, which were threatening extinction of the Hindu race.

The audience especially ladies were deeply moved. It was decided on a proposal of Pundit Shivchand, the orthodox leader of Hardwar, to print and circulate among the depressed classes the resolution regarding them and to invite them to send delegates to the next conference.

JAIN GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION TO DR. HARMAN JACOBI.

A meeting of the Jain Graduates' Association was held at Lalbag near Panjarapole on Monday, the 8th instant, at 8-30 a.m. to present an address to a great oriental scholar and translator of Jain scriptures Professor Dr. Harman Jacobi Ph. D. of Bonn University, Germany, who stopped here for a couple of days on his way to the Calcutta University to give lectures on rhetoric. The audience consisted of about 1,000 persons including his holiness Muni Maharaj Shri Vallabhvijayaji and other priests. Dr. Jacobi was greeted with cheers on his arrival in the lecture hall and was offered a chair, while others were sitting on the ground.

Pandit Lalan first opened the proceedings by way of introducing the distinguished guest as a great Scholar of Sanskrit and prakrit, translator of four Jain *Sutras* and other Jain works such as *Upanitibhavaprapanch Katha*, Paumachariyam (composed in S. Y. 56) *Parishista Parva* of Hemachandra etc. and he also stated his invaluable services by way of dispelling false notions as regards Jainism.

Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, after a few preliminary remarks read the following address and the same was translated into Gujarati by the Secretaryj, Mr. Mohanlal D Desai, B.A., L.L.B. for the information of the audience.

In the address the members of the Jain Graduates' Association welcomed Professor Dr Jacobi, and expressed their pride at the glorious and undying heritage which their ancestors had left behind them in the voluminous literature, testifying to their profound learning and versatile genius.

They thanked Dr. Jacobi for his eminent researches and recognised the debt of gratitude they owed to him for having probed into the depths of these antiquities and for having infused a real impetus amongst the educated classes for appreciating the value of the rich literary legacy, a study of which has incited them to bring about a renaissance of classical literature and learning. So much so, that it is entirely due to Dr. Jacobi's translations and original works the Jain literature is now recognised and included in the syllabus of the different Indian Universities.

Then the President, Mr. Lakhamsey H. Meishori presented the Address with a silver casket with the remarks that it was a very humble token of admiration and love for the Doctor's monumental services.

DR. JACOBI'S REPLY.

"I express my deep gratitude for your kind words in appreciation of my literary work, which do not deserve praise. I have merely tried to clear up the false notions and to explain the real meaning of the Jain essence and in that I do not know how far I have succeeded.

I am not a stranger here as I was in India in 1873. I had been on the tour to Rajputana with Dr. Buhler the great Sanskrit scholar. Things were different then. Now I have been struck with extraordinary change that has taken place and I realise what Pax Britannica means. At that time we could explore the famous Jain Bandar at Jesalmere and get a number of Jain manuscripts which are now stored in the Deccan College Library and several libraries of Europe. Besides we visited famous Jain temples and saw much of Jainisim.

On my return to Germany I determined to explore Jain religion. As an obstinate opponent I had to fight with other oriental scholars against their theories as to origin and development of Jainism. By convincing arguments I prove dthat Jainism was not an offshoot of Budhism but quite independent of it and much older than that. In course of time I shall be able to prove that not only that Jainism is ancient and independent religion but it is one of the great religions of the world.

It is left to you, Jains to supply me and my pupils with your sacred *Sutras* and other works as you should well know, more the light of Jainism shines more the benefit will be derived. I have incited many workers and try pupils to embark upon the exploration or rather description of the Jain religion in its true perspective. I in the end once more express feelings or gratitude and extreme satisfaction for the fact that my humble work has been appreciated by those whom it was meant.

Lastly His Holiness Shri Vallabh Vijayaji while summing up exorted the audience to at once pick up the offer made by Dr. Jacobi and to form a committee to carry it into effect and also to have Jain religion series, Prakrit Dictionary, Jain History, compiled and the various false notions about Jain religion amongst the western scholars cleared up at the hands of such Savaunts like Dr. Jacobi and his worthy pupils.

THE BOMBAY MOHORRUM.

KATAL-KI-RAT PASSES OFF SMOOTHLY.

The Mohorrum this year has passed away very smoothly in Bombay and there has been no cause for complaint during the last nine days. Yesterday was the Katal-ki-rat or the ninth night, on which day generally there used to be a procession of tabuts at mid-night, but owing to previous experiences, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, had to frame more stringent regulations as a result that no tabuts are constructed for the past three years, and consequently no processions. Last night the streets, which in former years used to present a very lively appearance on the ninth night of the Mohorrum, were seen to be very desolate and there were very few people moving about. Majlisses were however held at various places and these were very largely attended and the preachers were listened to most interestingly. To-day is the tenth or the immersion day and the Commissioner has issued one license for a tabut and 29 for punjas as against licenses for 4 tabus and 39 punjas issued last year. The license for a tabut is issued to the Matunga leper asylum.

MOHORRUM RIOT IN AGRA.

SHOPS DAMAGED AND LOOTED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Dec. 8.

A party of Hindu marriage processionists and a party of Moharram processionists came into collision in Agra City and a fight took place. The matter is under investigation.

LATER.

Several men were injured in the Moharram fight last night. Several shops in the Rawatpara Bazar were damaged and many thefts have been reported.

Mr. J. C. Fergusson, District Magistrate, is personally investigating the matter. The Moharram ceremonies are proceeding as usual and there has been no further disturbance but party feeling is running very high.

LORD HEADLEY.

WHY HE BECAME A MOSLEM.

Lord Headley discussing the announcement made at a meeting of the Islamic Society that he had become a Mohmedan, said:—"In publicly identifying myself with the Mohamedan faith, I am not departing in any way from beliefs I have held the last twenty years.

"When the Islamic Society asked me to their dinner, I was only too pleased to be able to go and tell them how deep was my attachment to their religion. I have taken no active steps to renounce the membership of the Church of England in which I was brought up nor have I gone through any ceremony proclaiming my formal adoption of the Mohamedan faith but the religion of Islam is the creed I hold.

"The purity and simplicity of the Mohamedan religion, its freedom from dogma and sacerdotalism and the obvious truth of it make a special appeal to me. The earnestness and sincerity of Mohamedans too is greater than anything I have seen on the part of Christians. With the Mohamedan, there is no distinction between Sunday and any other day. He is always thinking of what he can do in God's service. Although I have accepted the Mohamedan faith, I am still a Christian in so far as believing in Christ and following the teachings of Christ."

Lord Headley added that he found the Christians intolerant, the Mohamedans not so.

A writer in the "Evening News" remarks "The shock of the conversion of Lord Headley to Mohamedanism is greatly mitigated by his statement that he still remains a Christian. It seems a remarkable position but it probably gives no trouble to the nobleman who awards a high place among the virtues of the Mohamedan faith to its gentle tolerance of others."

A book entitled "A Western awakening to Islam being the result of over 40 years' contemplation" by Lord Headley is announced as in course of publication.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

There will be several changes in the Imperial Agriculture Department. Mr. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, returns from leave in February when Mr. Mackenna will revert to his appointment in Burma.

Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist, having resigned his appointment, Mr. Fletcher has been appointed his successor.

Mr. Ballard, from Nyasaland, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fletcher in Madras and Mr. Groves who has been acting as Imperial Entomologist reverts to his appointment and remains as Supenumerary in the Agriculture department.

UNIVERSITY FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

No news has yet been received from the Secretary of State regarding the Hindu or the Decca University. The scheme for the University of the Central Provinces is still under consideration of the Local Administration, and it is not unlikely that following the past practice a Committee will be appointed to formulate the scheme. It may be taken as settled that the Central Provinces will be given an affiliating type of university though nothing official is yet forthcoming.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PULLING DOWN A WALL.

ALLEGED INJURY TO ADJOINING HOUSE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HAFIZABOO *v.* RANCHORDAS DHARSI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this suit claims to recover Rs. 10,000, which she estimates to be the cost of putting her house in the same condition and order, as it was in before the defendants pulled down the south wall of their house which was contiguous to the plaintiff's north wall.

The plaintiff owns a two storied house at Kapee Syed Street, which she alleges fetches a high rent, the ground-floor alone being let at Rs. 200 a month. The defendant also has property lying to the north of the plaintiff's on which there was until recently a two-storied house. The south wall of the defendant's house and the north wall of the plaintiff's house were touching each other, so that the defendants' building supported the plaintiff's house. The plaintiff says she has acquired this right of support as an easement enjoyed by her uninterruptedly for over 50 years.

DEFENDANTS' ALLEGED NEGLECT.

Some time ago, the plaintiff asserts, the defendants pulled down their house and with it the south wall of the house, without giving her any notice and without taking proper precautions to avoid injuring the plaintiff's house. In consequence of the removal of their wall by the defendants, a portion of the North wall of the plaintiff's house has given way and the house itself is in danger of collapsing. Further, the defendants intend to excavate land contiguous to the plaintiff's property for foundations of a new house, which, if allowed would deprive the plaintiff's house and land of the lateral support which the plaintiff is entitled to from the defendants' land. The plaintiff, therefore, asks that the defendants may be restrained by an injunction from excavating any portion of their land or from doing anything which would deprive the plaintiff of the necessary support.

LATERAL SUPPORT TO PLAINTIFF'S HOUSE.

The defendants do not admit that the wall of their house in any way contributed to the support of the plaintiff's house, though the walls of the two houses did touch each other. The plaintiff's house, they say, was of faulty construction and is now in a dilapidated condition. When two years before the institution of the suit, they pulled down their own house, they left their South wall, which touched the north wall of the plaintiff's standing, and they carried on the work of demolishing their house openly, and with great care and caution without doing any damage to the plaintiff's house. The foundations for their new house were also dug so as not to disturb the adjoining foundations of their old. South wall or the plaintiff's North wall. On removal of their South wall, it was found that no part of the plaintiff's house was supported laterally or otherwise by the defendants' old South wall or their old house. Though a portion of the plaintiff's wall did fall down in February 1913, the defendants deny that it was in consequence of anything done by them. Finally, they submit that they are entitled to build their new house in the manner they are at present doing and are not bound to erect it so as to afford any lateral or other support to the plaintiff's house.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff:

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Payne and Company.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Little and Company.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Hindu section of the Bombay Brigade of the St. John's Ambulance Association, who had lately been to the Pandharpur and Alandi sacred fairs to render the necessary medical help to the pilgrims, were entertained to a special party by the Prabhu Young Amateurs on Sunday last. Speeches were delivered eulogising the work done by the Association generally and by its Hindu section particularly during the fairs at Pandharpur, Alandi and Dakore. Reference was also made with gratitude to the services of the Brigade being recognised by the Government and Municipal authorities under whose supervision hundreds of pilgrims were carefully attended to by it. On behalf of the Brigade it was thankfully acknowledged. that the Prabhu Young Amateurs had done a great public service by holding a dramatic performance and handing its earnings over to the Brigade to meet the expenses of attending the scores of pilgrims that needed its help. Light refreshments were served, followed by a short singing entertainment, and the meeting dispersed.

SOLAR PHYSICS LABORATORY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Government of New Zealand has under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a Solar Physics Laboratory, and Dr. Evershed, of the Kodikanal Laboratory is proceeding to that colony to advise the University on the subject. He will draw up a scheme for its establishment and select a suitable site.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Mr. B. V. Dalal, M.A., will lecture on A. de Mussit's plays at the rooms of the Salle Francaise on Thursday next at 6-30 p.m.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

COTTON MERCHANTS' INSOLVENCY.

There were no fresh developments to be reported in connection with the financial crisis in Bombay except that all the markets remained steady throughout the day.

On behalf of Kanji Ranchhoddas, the petitioning creditor, the Advocate-General yesterday applied to Mr. Justice Macleod that the firm of Tricumdas Damji be adjudicated insolvents.

The Advocate-General submitted that the petitioner had deposited a sum of Rs. 1,010 as interest with the firm of Tricumdas Damji. One Gokuldas Damji was a partner of the said firm. The petitioner did not know the names of the other partners. In order to get back his deposit, the petitioner drew a *Hundi* on the said firm for Rs. 1,000. The said *Hundi* was dishonoured by the firm on the ground that they were in a hopelessly insolvent condition. They further informed the petitioner that they had to meet liabilities to the extent of Rs. 40,000 and they had not even Rs. 50 to meet those liabilities. The firm had suffered heavy losses owing to some business in cotton. Under the circumstances, the firm of Tricumdas Damji had committed an act of insolvency under Section 9, Clase G of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act in that it was about to suspend payment. The affidavit of Canji Ranchhoddas was read to the Court by the Advocate-General.

His Lordship adjudicated the firm abovenamed as insolvents.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Ardeshir Hormasji, Dinshaw & Co.

BOMBAY BANKING COY'S. AFFAIRS.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman applied to Mr. Justice Macleod on behalf of Mr. Sethna, the provisional Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Corporation, that Vithaldas Raoji who was indebted to the Bank in the sum of Rs. 35,000 be adjudicated an insolvent. The Advocate-General submitted that the said Vithaldas Raoji had executed a Promissory Note for a sum of Rs. 35,000 in the Bank's favour. Interest was to run at 9 per cent. per annum. He had given as security for the said Promissory Note, a house situated at Barbhaya Mohalla. At the date on which he gave the Promissory Note, the house which he purported to mortgage to the Bank was already mortgaged to some other persons. On the 8th of September, he mortgaged his other properties for Rs. 85,000. There were various decrees of the Small Causes Court against him, which he was not able to satisfy. In respect of the execution of one of such decrees, he was arrested and then on his promise to pay off by instalments the decretal amount, was released. He was also indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 200 being the sum due to the Bank in respect of two *Hundis* drawn by him. He had for some time past secluded himself. He had also executed a trust deed of one house in favour of his wife and children, while he was in insolvent circumstances. Under Section 55 of the P. T. I. Act, the deed was void. His seclusion was his act of insolvency and on that ground counsel applied for his adjudication.

The affidavits of Mr. Sethna and Mr. Chintamani Ravishankar Joshi were read to the Court by the Advocate-General.

His Lordship passed an order adjudicating the said Vithaldas Raoji an insolvent.

Attorneys for the Liquidator: Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

CLOSE OF THE BOMBAY SEASON.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali closed the Bombay season on Sunday when they staged the popular play "Mritchakatik" at the New Elphinstone Theatre. It being their last performance in Bombay this year, there was a huge audience and a large number had to be disappointed on account of want of accommodation.

At the commencement of the fifth Act, after the close of its first scene, Dr. Trilokekar appeared on the stage and in a few well chosen words addressed the audience on behalf of the Gandharva Natak Mandali. He said: The Mandali had before them during their short stay of three months and would always have before them the one idea of supporting the drama by the improvement and development of musical and histrionic talent, and he was glad to observe that the Bombay public had done a great deal in this direction by helping the Mandali in their noble attempt by the warm and generous support that had been accorded to them. Their success had been phenomenal. Hardly any dramatic Company had been hitherto able to achieve such a success within such a brief period of its existence. Their success attracted within a short time the attention of that enlightened and learned Ruler who is ever-ready to encourage all movements that are conducive to the welfare of humanity. His Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad who with a laudable desire to improve the tone of the Indian drama and to make it not only a source of mere amusement but a great, powerful and effective weapon in instructing the masses, had taken active steps in that direction and on behalf of the Gandharva Natak Mandali he thanked the Maharaja Saheb for his first choice having fallen on them. During thir short stay the Mandali had given three benefit performances, the first in aid of the Kirloskar Bharat Gayan Samaj, the second in support of the Fathare Prabhu Health Camps and the third in aid of t Indians in the Transval and South Africa. The Mandali would in future willingly give such benefit performances in aid of deserving institutions. On Saturday night the Mandali received a telegram from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, asking them to go to Indore to perform their plays there.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CLOTH MARKET FIRE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARY CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Subaji Rao again charged Parbhudas Amidas, a stall holder in the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market which was recently destroyed by fire with causing mischief by fire. The case stands adjourned at present to enable the police to further investigate into the matter.

STOLEN JEWELLERY.

RECEIVER PLEADS IGNORANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Cauty charged one Manrup Bhoola, a Marwari, with receiving and disposing of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,044 knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. N. Saher, Barrister, defended the accused. It appears that on the 12th October a theft had been committed at the house of one Dhunjishaw Cooverji Mehta residing at Gwalia Tank Road, when several gold ornaments and other jewellery valued at Rs. 1,044 had been stolen. No trace of the thieves could be found. On the 23rd ultimo in course of investigations in connection with another theft two Kathiawarees named Pola Shama and Dessa Kerson, were arrested. They made a statement which led to the recovery of part of the stolen jewellery from the house of the accused at Madanpura to whom they had sold the ornaments.

The accused admitted having purchased the ornaments, but said that he did not know that they were stolen property. However, as the accused had bought jewellery worth Rs. 1,044 for Rs. 150 only, it must have been evident to him that the articles were stolen. He was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Pola Shama and Dessa Kerson, the two thieves were then tried and convicted of burglary. They were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CAR AND CYCLE COLLISION.

CHAUFFEUR DISCHARGED

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Chapman, charged John Victor De Souza, driver of motor car No. 2307, with rash and negligent driving. The accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji, pleader. It appears that on the night of the 14th of November, Dr. B. P. Sabawalla, was riding his motor tricycle and carrying his sister in the trailer, which was attached. He intended going from Church Gate Street on to Queen's Road, when he noticed that the road was under repairs and only one side open to the traffic. The available passage could admit only two vehicles passing through abreast of one another.

The accused who was driving, Commander Hill and Dr. Hamilton, from the Royal Opera House to the Fort was just in the rear of a victoria and so his car was hid from the view of Dr. Sabawalla. Neither the accused nor the complainant could see each other until the victoria took a turn and then only they realised the imminent danger of a collision. Both drivers to avoid each other turned sharply to their left and entered the open space to the east of Church Gate Station where they collided as was inevitable. The complainant and his sister's version of the story was altogether different from that of Commander Hill and Dr. Hamilton, so the Magistrate remarked that he would consider the evidence of Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, who was in the victoria with Mr. Rustomji and Mr. Dalal. Witness who was returning home from the Opera that night stated that the complainant in his motor cycle had passed the victoria at the junction of Charni Road, and Queen's Road, and had taken a round past the Bandstand and then again followed up the victoria from Church Gate Street. Mr. Saher further remarked that their horse was running at the rate of between eight to ten miles an hour. His Worship then said that the complainant had traversed double the distance within the same time and hence he must have been riding at about 16 to 20 miles an hour. The accused said he was driving about twelve miles an hour and so it was evident that when he endeavoured to avert a collision near Church Gate Station both he and the complainant were going at too fast a speed to prevent them from stopping immediately on realising their situation.

Moreover the one may have expected the other to stop and so they got confused. The Magistrate remarked that in his opinion the mishap was a pure accident, and as there was no circumstantial evidence to show rashness or negligence on the part of the accused, he acquitted him.

BURGLARY AT A COFFEE SHOP AT COLABA.

Mr. T. Brown a European residing at Colaba has made a report to the Police that at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday last he closed the Coffee Shop at Colaba and discovered the following morning that the front door lock had been removed and from an iron safe and cash box Rs. 482 in cash were stolen.

A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN ROBBED.

During her absence from Bombay for the last thirteen days, Jainabai a Mahomedan widow residing at Chukla Street, reports that some one entered her house and stole wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 1,750 from her cupboard.

A CLOTH MERCHANT ROBBED.

Umedwal Veirbhan a cloth merchant having his shop at Mirza Street reports that some one entered his shop by removing the padlock on Saturday morning and stole gold ornaments, currency notes and sovereigns amounting in all to Rs. 1,139.

CUTLER PALMER'S

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE.

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

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If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

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Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 356

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Large Stock of Ladies' Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
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Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
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Come and See our Various other Miscellaneous Articles.

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

AMERICA'S WITTIEST PROFESSOR'S VIEWS.

DEMOCRATISATION OF UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESSED BY DR. D. S. JORDAN.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, who is often called "America's wittiest professor," gave an address during mail week at Birbeck College on "The American University." Mr. John W. Gilbert, chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council, presided, and Mr. Blair, principal education officer, was present, together with a crowded and appreciative audience of London County Council teachers.

Dr. Jordan, who indicated that he was not going to give a set address, but rather to make some running comments and contrasts, said that there were a great many kinds of universities in America, but the basal fact about them was that, as Emerson said about America, they signified "opportunity." They were, first of all, institutions for teaching, not for examining. There was no relation between examination and high education whatever. (Laughter.) An examining university was a farce. (Hear, hear.)

One of the results of attempting to adapt education to the needs of the people was the discovery that what was best for one man was not best for another. Men had a vast variety of minds, and it was not for a Board of Education to say that this or that study was more valuable than another. That fact led them in America to the democratisation of education.

"TOP HATS" AND "OVERALLS."

If they took an American university and compared the classical and the commercial students they would find a preponderance of good scholarship on the side of the men who were working for practical ends. Mr. Molseley—(cheers)—once said that an English university graduated men in top hats and gloves, and that an America university graduated them in overalls. (Laughter.) If the only thing a university was going to do for a man was to fit him for the continuous wearing of top hats and gloves it was not much good. They (in America) did not ask their men a series of questions that had been asked of their predecessors for innumerable years. They gave him a waterfall and asked him how much power he could get out of it. These questions belonged to the democracy of the mind. Democracy was the foundation of education.

College in America was a name applied to the first four years of work. It took a man four years to get a good general education. The average man entered at 18 and graduated at 22. The university was not a thing apart, but the upper end of the educational system. It took a man two to three years to get a Master of Arts degree To get an M.D. degree it took longer. When he, the professor, graduated doctor of medicine in 1875 it was quite easy, because they did not need to know anything about medicine. (Laughter.) "Bacterion" was a term not known outside the Greek dictionary. Microbes had not been invented to frighten an over-frightened world. (Laughter.) They knew nothing of the advanced medical knowledge of the present day.

Next Dr. Jordan outlined the growth of the great universities of Harvard, Yale, and others, and pointed out how they had been influenced by the German educational desire for thoroughness, and by the action of Senator Morrell, who brought in an Act to give to each State a certain amount of land for the founding of universities at which agriculture and mechanics were to be taught, as well as Greek and Latin. In England we appeared to put a tax upon education, which kept it in the hands of gentlemen who could appreciate it; men of leisure. In America education, and the highest form of education, was open to all men who were able to appreciate it, because they were men of business. (Cheers.) There was absolutely no use in the American university for those who did not go there for business. The wealthy young man who, as in England, wanted to go a university for social purposes and in order to put a pass degree in his buttonhole would be sent to a fashionable sanatorium. (Loud laughter.)

DEGRES NOT SOLD.

And here he would like to say that degrees had never been sold in America by any recognised educational body. It was true that so-called American degrees were offered for sale in England, but they had no foundation, and no value, in America. Such offers were simply swindles. He wished to say, fair and square, that no American university had sold any degrees that were recognised in or outside pedagogy. Except by the police.

Reference was sometimes made to the marriages that took place between men and women at American universities. His experience was that rarely did they take place before 24 (which was not too early,) and he had yet to find more than two such marriages which were not to be ranked with the very best type of marriages. He believed that was one of the advantages of mixed education. A young woman was not excited on seeing a young man for the first time. A young man did not look upon a young woman as a complete novelty. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Blair moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Jordan for his "delightfully refreshing" address, and Mr. Gilbert, in supporting the motion, spoke of the address as "particularly brilliant." The proposal was put to the meeting, and carried with loud applause. —"Daily Telegraph."

EMPIRE TOURISTS HOME.

LEGISLATORS' VIEWS OF THE DOMINIONS.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The party of Lords and Commoners who have toured the Empire since July 16 last arrived back in London on Tuesday the 18th Nov. They consisted of Lord Emmott, Lord Sheffield, Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. A. W. Black, Sir H. Carlile, Mr. Will Crooks, Mr. Edgar Jones, Mr. Thomas Lough, Mr. Macmaster, Mr. Norton Griffiths, Mr. Pirie, Mr. Sherwell, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, and Sir T. Walton, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who left the party en route, had arrived in England a fortnight ago, while Sir Stephen Collins has stayed in South Africa for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

The tourists have visited Canada, British Columbia, Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa.

VIEWS OF THE VISITORS.

Speaking for the party generally before it broke up at Waterloo, Lord Emmott, after acknowledging the cordiality of the Colonial welcome everywhere, remarked that the people in the Dominions, rightly or wrongly, believed that the people at home were ignorant of the Colonies, and thought that we confused one colony with another, and did not understand their problems. That was a special reason why the party was so kindly received. The prosperity of all the Colonies was obvious.

Mr. Thomas Lough said the Colonies gave the Mother Country a long start in the matter of agriculture, which was conducted out there on much more scientific lines, especially in South Africa.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood declared that the ignorance of the great majority of Lords and Commons about the overseas dominions was absolutely abyssmal. There were 1,200 members of the two houses, and only about twenty per cent, had ever been in any part of the outer Empire. He knew of no way to acquire knowledge of overseas peoples and movements except by personal visits.

Mr. MacMaster told a "Daily News" representative that there were signs of prosperity wherever they went. So far as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were concerned, there were no problems to cause anxiety. But it was very different in South Africa, where the native question was a matter of great importance. The blacks now outnumbered the whites by four to one, and the disproportion was increasing. The only way to the milimise it was by more white workers going to the colony.

MR. CROOKS' WELCOME HOME.

Mr. Will Crooks, who was met by Mrs. Crooks at Southampton, had anunexpectedly cheery welcome when he entered his Poplar house. "Hullo, old man!" came a gruff voice. It was the parrot, who recognised his master after his four months' absence.

Discussing the future of the Empire with a "Daily News" representative last evening, Mr. Crooks said this was his second Colonial trip, and his views were enlarged even beyond the enlarged views he brought back after his first trip. The colonies had their problems to worry out, and he was convinced they were quite capable of doing it without advice from him or anyone who had just paid them an enjoyable visit. The democratic movement, in spite of the fact that the Labour Party was in a minority of one in the Commonwealth Lower House, was going very much ahead, and the loss of seats at the last election was attributed wholly and solely to over-confidence.

The position in South Africa, Mr. Crooks observed, was the biggest job any self-governing colony had ever had to face, and no mortal man could prophesy what was going to happen there. It was full of complications. First, they had the native who had been brought to the towns to work and was getting civilised—hence he was a competitor. Then they had Indian coolie labour introduced. Another element was the poorly-paid white of Dutch origin, who had been driven into the towns for work. These three elements were battling one with another for their daily bread. Add to these the white miner, who gets big pay, though not too big when the risks he runs are considered. Then remember that the governors and administrators are Dutch farmers, and that also against them they have the mining magnates in the Legislature—people who are making laws, not what the people want, but what they think the people ought to want. Mix it all up, exclaimed Mr. Crooks, but don't ask me for the solution. He predicted, however, that Labour was making such headway that they would have 20 members in the next Union Parliament.

Turning to less serious matters, Mr. Crooks reflected on the hospitality of the trip. "You have no idea what hospitality is," he said, "until you have been round the world. It was a common thing to have seven meals a day and light refreshment. We used to begin drinking the health of the King and Empire at 7-30 p.m. The Business-like way the Mayor of Ballarat conducted a ten minutes' banquet in the station refreshment room was often quoted on the tour as a model. The guests had barely sat down when the Mayor rose and said: 'Are your cups charged? We have no time to lose. I give you the toast of the King.' Lord Emmott toasted the Mayor in a suitable speech, and after ten minutes' festivities the party was back in the train."

OUR BARBARIAN TIME.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Government to the delegates attending the International Conference on the safety of life at sea at the Savoy Hotel Lord Haldane said he thought the time would come when people would look back upon our age as being as much a barbarian time as we thought the generations six or seven hundred years ago. They would wonder why, with so much in common, we devoted so much of our attention to providing for our fears of one another instead of devoting ourselves to the great common purposes which made mankind far better. Every step that was taken, every occasion that brought the nations together for some benign common purpose was a step forward in the evolution of that great common dream that we might one day bring the nations into a closer unison than in the past. (Applause.)

HORRORS IN SOMALILAND.

RED RUBBER" ATROCITIES EXCEEDED

CORRESPONDENT'S AMAZING ALLEGATIONS.

An amazing story of horrors in Somaliland is told by Mr. Alan Ostler, the special correspondent of the "Empress."

The interior of "British" Somaliland, since the withdrawal of our support from the friendly tribes, states Mr. Ostler, has been the scene of horrors and atrocities quite as terrible as those of the Congo or Portuguese East Africa, over which the British public has expended so much sympathy. Let anyone whose heart has been wrung by stories of "Red Rubber," or who has been shocked by revolting photographs of maimed and mutilated negroes, be assured that our own protectorate of Somaliland (for so it is still called) can furnish stories and photographs every whit as ghastly.

If he be a person who prefers not to know of such things, let him be grateful to our Colonial Secretary; for that humane gentleman, and the department for which he is responsible, have spared, and are sparing, no effort to prevent such unpleasant facts from being forced on the British public.

The story of the suffering of Somalis, who still consider themselves British subjects, and, as such, entitled to British protection; the story of the cruelties of the Mullah; of the starvation of wretched fugitives in Berbera (whether some had trailed themselves on their hands, their feet having been lopped off by the Mulla's men); of the depopulation of a country which, if not wonderfully fertile, had at least a regular and profitable trade—all these stories are included in the story of the founding of the Camel Corps.

That is a story which Government officials are determined shall not be told in England.

They leave at present no stone unturned to prevent the penetration of a European even a few miles into the interior of Somaliland. To what melodramatic lengths they are prepared to go in this direction I will presently show.

Practically the only persons capable of giving a detailed statement of the result of our withdrawal of troops are themselves, officers, or subordinate officials—men whom it is not difficult to gag and muzzle. There is no doubt at all that any such who have shown any inclination to talk have been effectively silenced.

How many people in England, for instance, know that during July and August last year the native quarter of Berbera was filled with starving and mutilated British subjects. This was so, to such an extent that (I quote the words of an Englishman then in Berbera) "we could not, dared not, go into the native quarter. The sights were too awful; and what made it worse was the knowledge that we had nothing like adequate relief for these people."

There was, it would seem, some kind of relief. Whence did it come? From the pockets of officials, or from a Government source? In either case, the state of affairs was certainly known at the Colonial Office. But it was not made public; it would have reflected too little credit on responsible authorities.

I am told that it was largely owing to these horrors that permission was given at last to organise the Camel Corps, of native levies, officered by white men. The ostensible duties of this corps were to act as a kind of police for the preservation of order among the friendly tribes. Actually, the corps, almost from the beginning, has been employed in the interior, in the hope that its presence would deter the Mullah's people from further raids.

All this was, of course, known to the Colonial Office. Yet, when it was no longer possible to withhold the news of the engagement in which Mr. Corfield was killed, the Colonial Secretary innocently professed himself quite at a loss to know what the Camel Corps was doing so far inland.

If Mr. Corfield had lived he would have certainly been heavily censured for "exceeding orders." But on the other hand, if he had been successful in his engagement, the authorities would have been credited with vigilance on behalf of British subjects, and with having patiently and unostentatiously worked to restore British prestige.

WHAT? SALFON! SALFON! SALFON! SALFON!

Salfon is a supremely invigorating and renewing food drink with a fine creamy, distinctive flavour all its own.

Salfon supplies in an unspoiled organic form a concentration of certain precious alkaline elements, the lack of which in ordinary diet is the prime cause of two-thirds of present-day weakness and disease.

Salfon supersedes cocoa, coffee and tea in the diet of the healthy; it supersedes beef-tea, medicated wines and preparations in the treatment of the ailing or convalescent.

Salfon invigorates without reaction—feeds but does not clog. Can be had everywhere.

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A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISERY.

"I absolutely think," said Francis Thompson of his own work, "that my poetry is 'greater' than any work by a new poet which has appeared since Rossetti."

If one had never read a line of Francis Thompson's poems, or sped through infinite space by way of his astonishing lines on "The Hound of Heaven," says "Public Opinion" one's appetite for reading the "Life," which Everard Meynell has just written, would have been whetted by the mere publisher's notice, which said:—

"In these pages will be told for the first time the story of the great poet who was a 'spoiled priest,' and an unsuccessful medical student; who went for a soldier and fled to the streets of London; who was there by turns a vendor of newspapers, a caller of cabs, a boot-black, and a boot-maker's errand-boy; and whose street compositions found him friends and finally fame."

The reviewers agree that the task has been splendidly done.

"Mr. Everard Meynell's long-awaited 'Life' of Francis Thompson," says Mr. Garvin in the "Observer," "treats a difficult subject with the skill of a master, and it affords full and authentic knowledge concerning a genius in whom the reading world finds a haunting fascination. With increase of knowledge, strangely enough, this fascination grows, and we close the book with a feeling that is half reluctance and all gratitude.

HIS FAMILY.

"A fostering discipline alone could have saved Francis Joseph Thomson from the consequences of his own slack temperament, and this corrective was denied him. He had a gloomy father; his mother died when he was young. He had uncles who dabbled in poetry, but one of these recited the Psalms in his sleep, and this may have expiated the sin of verse in the eyes of a practical and pious family. Francis revealed the same bent at Ushaw College, for he was caught reciting Latin verse in his sleep and Greek on another occasion. But with his schoolmates and superiors he must have stood for a solitary and a freak, for, as he says himself, he was 'encysted' with reserve. His listless habits deepened, and when his father depleted the family purse to put him through the medical course at Owens College, the lad was too indolent to get up for lectures or to lace his boots when he slouched abroad. The priests at Ushaw had ruled him off as a postulant for ordination—he was too 'abstract minded'; and after years of dejection and forbearance his father must have come to a worse conclusion.

HE CAME TO LONDON.

"Francis pawned his instruments, sold his books, and came to London, a gawky and a shiftless outcast, twenty-six years of age. His father allowanced him at 7s. a week, and he grew too idle or too proud to call and collect even this. He 'collected' books instead for a publisher for a time, and 'went round with the bag.' Then he served in a boot shop for certain months, until, for dropping a shutter on a customer's foot, he was whistled off. He sold matches, slept on the Embankment, and starved. He had graduated at last—in the University of Misery.

"Besides his religion, he had one anodyne. He could no longer pay to see cricket matches as he did on the Old Trafford ground—with ringing effects in his verse—but he brought away from Manchester a passion for laudanum. The habit has long been the curse of his native Lancashire, as De Quincey notes, and the parallel between De Quincey and Thompson makes the one seem almost a precursor and the other a disciple. It extended to Thompson's adventures among the 'stony-hearted' colonnades of Covent Garden, for a girl of the streets harboured and tended him as the patient Ann did the needy 'Opium-Eater'; and her generosity merged in a more generous renunciation when this queer foundling of hers chanced at last upon society and friends. She disappeared, like Ann, and lives only in Thompson's writings.

"'The girl gave out of her scant and pitiable opulence, consisting of a room, warmth and food, and a cab thereto,' says Mr. Meynell. 'When the streets were no longer crowded with shameful possibilities, she would think of the only tryst that her heart regarded, and, a sister of charity, would take her beggar into her vehicle at the appointed place and cherish him with an affection maidenly and motherly, and passionate in both capacities. Two outcasts, they sat marvelling that there were joys for them to unbury and share.'

"Just as De Quincey's way he lost her and sought her night after night in vain. When she heard that Mr. Meynell was befriending her comrade she said, 'They will not understand our friendship,' and 'I always knew you were a genius.' Then in the poet's words she fled, 'a swift and trackless fugitive.'"

"'Bled of strength
I waited the inevitable last.
Then there came past,
A child; like thee a spring flower; but a flower
Fallen from the budded coronal of spring,
And through the city streets blown withering.
She passed—O brave sad, lovingest, tender thing!
And of her own sad pittance did she give
That I might eat and live;
Then fled, a swift and trackless fugitive.'"

AN EDITOR'S REMARKABLE VISITOR

"One day, greatly daring, Thompson thrust a bunch of manuscript in the door of the only Catholic magazine he knew," proceeds Mr. Garvin. "Six months passed before the editor, our author's father, sampled it and found it good; and many more passed before the printing of a piece brought the editor and the poet face to face. Scarecrow as he was, he confirmed the impression his pen had made; he had written a learned thing with no books at hand save the 'Blake' and Æschylus' he had brought to London. . . .

"Thompson's miserable life in London's underworld lasted for two years and five months. It began in November, 1885, and deliverance came in April, 1888. The meeting between Thompson and Mr. Meynell the editor is thus described:—

"'Many days after, my father, being in his workroom, was told that Mr. Thompson wished to see him. "Show him up," he said, and was left alone.

"'Then the door opened, and a strange hand was thrust in. The door closed, but Thompson had not entered. Again it opened, again it shut. At a third attempt a waif of a man came in. No such figure had been looked for; more ragged and unkempt than the average beggars with no shirt beneath his coat and bare feet in broken shoes, he found my father at a loss for words. "You must have had access to many books when you wrote that essay," was what he said. "That," said Thompson, his shyness at once replaced by an acerbity that afterwards became one of the most familiar of his never-to-be-resented mannerisms, "that is precisely where the essay fails. I had no books by me at the time save 'Æschylus' and 'Blake.'" There was little to be done for him at that interview save the extraction of a promise to call again. He made none of the confidences characteristic of the man-seeking sympathy and alms. He was secretive, with no eagerness for plans for his benefit, and refused the offer of a small weekly sum that would enable him to sleep in a bed and sit at a table.'

"But in course of time this attitude was overcome. Mr. and Mrs. Meynell took charge of the man of genius so ill-fitted to fend for himself; they got him friends and work to do in literary journalism. Literature owes them much for that labour of kindly love," says the "Scotsman."

"Henceforth Thompson's life was lived in easier places. He did not give up his laudanum drinking, but for a time, at least, he succeeded in moderating it, and to this period belongs his brief harvest of verse and prose."

THE WORLD AND THE POET.

"The world had gained a poet, and treated him accordingly," writes Mr. Garvin. "His royalties on one book were two and eleven-pence; another book took six months to sell as many copies. But there came a day when 'The Hound of Heaven' sold fifty thousand copies on its own account, and by the time the poet died at forty-eight, prematurely old and broken, he had scored his name among the English writers who count. He lived poor and died poor, but he has 'golden numbers' and knew them 'sweet content.'

"We have all too little space for quoting the many testimonies of well-known men to Thompson's fit and charm and knowledge, whenever he could bring himself to forswear the drug of his degradation. Mr. Alfred Hayes, as true a poet as any in our time, entertained him for a week, and speaks of his odd, imperious ways, the marks he bore of 'tribulation of soul and torment of body,' 'the amazing range of his reading, the infallibility of his literary memory, and the consequent wealth of allusion he had at his command.' It is this sense of inner wealth which makes such a man a puzzle to poverty, and Thomson's fellow-lodgers in the 'doss-houses' and diggings he haunted must have marvelled at this strange being thrust among them.

THOMPSON'S LANDLADIES.

"Mr. Meynell thus condenses many touches concerning the wild-eyed visionary which he has collected from seamy haunts where he is remembered:—

"'Thompson's landladies were his faithful, patient and puzzled friends. He disliked their food, broke their rules and burnt their curtains, but seldom rebuked them. They, on their part, found in him none of the virtue of a good lodger. Notwithstanding, they showed a gentleness of regard and manner that did credit to their liberality. . . . Of one of these he was genuinely fond. . . . She said: "I can sympathise with him, you know, having a son in the profession myself."

"'It was she who sought to mend his unsociable ways by subtle attacks upon solitude, saying: "It's very nice for Mr. Thompson. He's got the trains at the back every half-hour and more when he's in his bedroom. But then the trains, when all's said, aren't the same as the company he could get downstairs. Many a time I have asked him to have his bit of lunch in with me and the other 'mental'—oh, yes; she's a mental case, as I may have told you."

"'His own comment on the trains was among the random manuscripts found in that same bedroom:—

"'The very demon of the scene,
The screaming horror of the train,
Rushes its iron and ruthless way amain.
A pauseless black Necessity,
Along its iron and predestined path.

"'One landlady's memories of him are supported by the carpet in his room, which is worn in a circle round the table. A night long he would walk round and round; in the morning he would go to bed. There was, she observed, a delicate precision in his manner that forbade all familiarity. His prayers, pronounced as if he were preaching, she often heard.'"

THOMPSON ON NATURE.

"As Mr. Meynell explains, it would be wrong to look on Thompson's life as altogether unhappy. Indeed, between the year 1888 and the last painful years of collapse, there is abundant evidence that he found amid his books, his writing, and his friends much joy in existence," says the "Scotsman." "In the extracts from his letters here printed there are many just and happy sayings which are certainly not the utterances of one to whom life was altogether a burden. The luxury of quotation may be indulged in the case of two of them.

"'I sometimes wonder whether the best of you Londoners do not regard Nature as a fine piece of the Newlyn school, kindly lent by the Almighty for public exhibition. Few seem to realise that she is alive, has almost as many ways as a woman, and is to be lived with, not merely looked at. People are just as bad here (in Wales) for that matter. I am sick of being told to go here and to go there, because I shall have a "splendid view." I protest against Nature being regarded as on view. If a man told me to take a three-quarter view of the woman I love because I should find her a fine composition, I fear I should incline to kick him extremely, and ask whether he thought her five feet odd of canvas.'

"'At present my prose article is like a lady about whom Mr. Blackburn told me—renowned for her malapropisms.' A friend met her in Paris, and was about to address her when the lady put up her hand: "Hush, don't recognise me! I am travelling in embryo." So is my prose article.'

HIS POSITION AS A POET.

"Perhaps the time is not yet come to define Thompson's place in 'fame's eternal bederoll,' adds the *Scotsman*. "Mr. Meynell, with an enthusiast's devotion, deems him the greatest lyrical force in English literature since Shelley. Thompson himself was sure enough of his position, but he rated it with more modesty. *'I absolutely think,' he writes in one of his letters, 'that my poetry is "greater" than any work by a new poet which has appeared since Rossetti.'*

"This judgment, self-pronounced, will appeal to most readers as not far from the mark."

"We knew that he had known all the miseries and poverty of London street-life, had served as cab-tout, hawked matches, tried to be a boot-black, consorted with tramps and lights-o'-love," says the *Sunday Times*. "It is Mr. Meynell's merit that he shows how this experience of suffering became part and parcel of the man's art, how the conquest of his vice and his rescue from degradation liberated his song, how his errors no less than his splendid virtues lent depth and passion to verse that bids fair to be immortal."

STEAM FROM SUN POWER.

A private exhibition was given on Nov. 19 at the Shaftesbury Pavilion, Shaftesbury Avenue, of photographs illustrating irrigation plant belonging to the Sun Power Company which is in operation at Cairo, and which derives its power entirely from steam generated direct from the sun. A series of films thrown on the screen showed the plant at work. The irrigation plant consists of sun heat absorbers, five in number, a low-pressure reciprocating steam engine, a reciprocating pump, and auxiliary apparatus. The heat absorbers consist of parabolic frames of light iron, set with mirrors in such a manner that the mirrors catch the sun's light and reflect it on the two sides of long boilers. The plant is stated to be capable of pumping 6,000 gallons of water per minute.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

GRAVY CRUST SOUP.
BAKED SURMAI.
TIMBALE OF SEMOLINA.
DURAND BRAISED MUTTON.
ASPARAGUS BUTTERED EGGS.
METTERNICH OPEN TART.

Soupmeat, As. 5. Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 12. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetable, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 1. Odds and ends, As. 6. Total, Rs. 2-13-6.

GRAVY CRUST SOUP.

Make a clear stock flavoured with cauliflower, of which the flower part should be reserved for adding at the last. For the fried crusts toast some slices of bread and put them in a pan with enough of the uncleared stock, to which a teaspoonful of meat essence has been added, to well cover them and allow them to simmer gently till all the moisture is absorbed and the crust dried crisp. Place one in each soup plate and pour the soup over it at the moment required and sprinkle with the cauliflower sprigs.

BAKED SURMAI.

This is a somewhat dry fish and is much improved for soaking for an hour in oil, a very little vinegar, grated onion, salt, pepper and a little spice. Turn it frequently in this and finally set it in a baking dish covered with seasoning and some of the madrinade and cook till done; serve it with a good brown sauce to which chilli vinegar and some chopped capers have been added.

TIMBALES OF SEMOLINA.

Make a well flavoured porridge of three tablespoonfuls of, semolina boiled in three large cups of milk and water, with pepper, salt, onion juice and minced parsley. Fill eight well buttered dariole moulds with this and when cold scoop out the centre leaving a piece for a cover. Fill the moulds with a savoury mince of chicken or any mixed meats available, replace the lid, dip in a mixture of egg, salt and liquid butter, fry them a golden brown and serve very hot.

DURAND BRAISED MUTTON.

Remove the bone from a leg of mutton, just leaving the shank bone. Fill the centre with minced ham, anchovies, gherkins, mixed herbs, pepper and celery salt. Roll in seasoned flour and braise with two tablespoonfuls of stock in a closed pan in a moderate oven; serve it with the gravy, richened with a little meat essence, half a wineglassful of Madeira, and a very little grated orange peel; boil well and strain.

ASPARAGUS BUTTERED EGGS.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and run it well over the sides; into this break the eggs with pepper, salt, a few drops of lime juice, two of onion juice, stirring well over a low fire till it begins to thicken. Have some of the green tips of some asparagus well marinaded in oil, lime juice, pepper and salt, and stir these in at the last. Pile this on buttered toast and sprinkle with minced parsley when serving.

METTERNICH OPEN TART.

Set some tinned apricots if fresh ones are not available, in a shallow dish with some of the syrup, a tablespoonful of rum, and the juice of a lime, to cook slowly till quite soft in a low oven. Line a shallow dish with a good short crust and bake it a light brown. Lay the apricots in this with glace cherries cut between and the syrup reduced by boiling to a creamy consistency. Whip sufficient cream with pounded pistachio nuts, a very little lime peel, a teaspoonful of the juice and sugar to taste. Pile this on the hot tart and serve at once.

JERICHO EXCAVATED.

FAMOUS WALLS STANDING.

Among many striking pictures thrown on the screen during Mr. P. S. P. Handcock's lecture at the British Museum on Saturday (Nov. 15) afternoon, none was so startling to preconceived notions as the view of a considerable stretch of the walls of ancient Jericho observes the "Daily Telegraph." The very walls which, according to the Book of Joshua, "fell down flat" at the sound of the trumpet and the shouts of the people, are now apparently proved to be still standing, at any rate in considerable part. The German excavators who have brought this interesting fact, to light have also, however, discovered evidence which goes to strengthen the Biblical account of Jericho's reduction by the hosts of Joshua. Ancient Canaanite pottery, it seems, has been unearthed in close conjunction with vessels of undoubted Israelitish manufacture, and this absence of the usual intermediary stages in the change from the one culture to the other, is as Mr. Handcock argued, proof of some such drastic interruption of the normal evolution of the place as would follow its capture by an invading people.

If the walls now standing are accepted as those which confronted the Israelites when they crossed the Jordan there arises instantly a formidable difficulty in the way for Bible students who adhere to the literal and verbal interpretation. According to the Biblical account no walls could be more completely demolished than were those of Jericho. They "fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him." Certainly in the days of Ahab—part of whose palace, as it happiens, has been dug out in Samaria—Jericho was rebuilt, but the German archaeologists who have this notable excavation in hand are, of course, not likely to have overlooked such a simple explanation, were it valid, and Mr. Handcock did not propound it as an argument in favour of the literal Biblical account.

STRANGE BURIAL CUSTOMS.

Referring to the strange burial customs of the inhabitants of pre-Israelite Palestine, Mr. Handcook drew attention to the remarkable instance of Gezer, where the remains of numerous infants have been unearthed. There were signs that the children had been sacrified to some deity, and then buried in jars, with vessels containing food. There was in this plain evidence of a belief in a future existence, together with the superstition that feared to dishonour the dead, and also, possibly, some idea of placatthe wrath of the victims.

In another excavation were found traces of the practice of dismembering the dead. Cannibalism, said Mr. Handcock, might have been the cause of this, or possibly the custom of abstracting bones as amulets. On the other hand, it might be held to betray a connection with the Osirs legend, and the body might have been cut with a view to freeing the spirit from its prison of flesh.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITIES.

JUDGE MACKARNESS'S DECISION.

Sitting at Brighton County-court, Judge Mackerness gave an important decision during mail week, in reference to the liability of husbands for debts contracted by wives. The action was brought by Messrs. Barrance and Ford, costumiers, of King's road, against Mr. Herbert Belcher, of Saxon Lodge, Clifton-place, for £24 13s. 6d., for articles of dress supplied to the order of his wife. The only material point in dispute was whether the husband had warned plaintiffs that he repudiated liability at the time the goods were ordered.

In May 1910, defendant went with his daughter to plaintiff's shop and purchased a skirt and jacket, for which he paid at once. Two years later Mrs. Belcher accompanied her daughter to the same shop and as the shop assistant recognised the daughter and remembered the previous transaction she allowed the wife to obtain goods on the credit of her husband. There was, it was alleged, no repudiation of this particular debt, and after a time a cheque was sent.

In August last Mrs. Belcher gave a further order for clothing, including some costly furs. By her instructions the transaction was to be put to the account of her husband but the bill was sent to her, this being, it was said, the custom of the trade. Other articles were ordered for the daughter in anticipation of her coming wedding. The plaintiffs thereupon communicated with the husband, who at once repudiated liability, and said the story of the wedding was a fabrication.

The judge questioned the witness for plaintiffs as to whether they kept my records in their books of Mr. Belcher as their customer, and the answer was in the negative.

It would seem to be an extraordinary custom, remarked his honor, to keep account of the person who is not the debtor and no mention of the real debter.

In deciding the case in favour of the defendant, he said the credit was really given to the wife, and everything was done to bring that fact to the knowledge of the plaintiffs.

TOBACCO IN WALES.

At Glasfryn, Chwilog, in Carnarvonshire a large and well-saved crop of tobacco has been harvested this season from five acres of land, and gives satisfactory promise. This year's tobacco is being cured with peat fires, which has the effect of introducing the peculiar flavour desired for certain descriptions of so-called "heavy" tobaccos. This crop may amount at the final weighing to 4,000 lb. or 5,000 lb. of finished leaf. Four farmers in the same neighbourhood have also harvested satisfactory crops, and at Wern, Portmadoc, a good crop on three acres planted has also been secured. Should the results of the present year warrant an extension of the crop in South Carnarvonshire, it is proposed to start a system of "re-handling" or finishing the tobacco at a local central depot.

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